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Part One
Pages 1-8

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LARGE PROFIT ON GOLD

Russell Sage Sells at a Premium to a Bond Subscriber.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IMPROVED

Circular Concerning the Bond Contract—The Profits Said Not to be Exorbitant — Gold Deposits.

Deposits of gold on acount of the new Government bonds reached at the close of business yesterday $10,795,741, of which the Assay Office had $6,065,000 and the Sub-Treasury $4,730,741.

The deposits yesterday were $1,300,000 at the Assay Office, and $1,858,268 at the Sub-Treasury.

Against this increase, which cannot be counted as actual gain until the bond contract shall become definitely operative, there was a draft on the depleted reserve of $685,000. Of this sum, Russell Sage withdrew $550,000. He had no use for it for export purposes, but took it out to hold. It landed in storage vaults in the afternoon in his name.

Mr. Sage seems to have profited by the syndicate. Prior to the syndicate's contract with the Government he withdrew bullion from the Assay Office at about par until he had accumulated $1,000,000 worth. His notion was that the bullion would soon be worth an advance. He had a chance yesterday to sell it to a subscriber to the syndicate plan. He is said to have obtained a profit of ⅝ of 1 per cent., or $3,750. Having made this turn, Mr. Sage decided that gold was a good commodity to trade in. He invested part of his proceeds in coin. The syndicate is prohibited by its contract from buying the coin of Mr. Sage, for that would be setting the endless chain again in motion. On that account he moved cautiously, putting back into gold only about one-half his former investment. At the same time, he thought he could certainly lose nothing by the operation, since that money would in any case be idle, and if any one should need coin at any time badly enough to pay a premium for it he might make it to his advantage. He thought also that no time could serve him better for accumulating gold than when gold was pouring into the Treasury and everybody talked of abundance.

It appears that the common expectation that the Government would get full-weight coin under the contract, was mistaken. No excess payments can be demanded on account of light-weight coin. The provision for the delivery of 3,500,000 ounces of gold, at the beginning of the contract, is modified by the third section of the first clause, which reads:

"All gold coins delivered shall be received on the basis of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold per dollar, if within the limit of tolerance."

The limit of tolerance is one-half of one per cent. Coin within that limit, meaning that all coin weighing enough to pass as legal-tender, must be received, as if it weighed 25 8-10 grains per dollar.

It has happened that the coin received has been remarkably good. A few lots have showed a shortage in weight of ten pennyweights per bag of $5,000. Some of it has been short by four pennyweights, and some of it by only one pennyweight. A pennyweight is worth 93 cents, bullion value. The average light-weight will certainly not be less than one pennyweight, reducing the bullion proceeds of the bond sale of $65,000,000 by 13,000 pennyweights, or 650 ounces, worth as bullion $12,030. The bullion shortage will probably exceed this estimate, and deliveries will be lessened to that extent.

While this is an item in which the contract will favor the syndicate, it is so small in comparison with the beneficial results of the loan that little attention is given it by bankers. On the other hand, the prospect that the contract will soon be in full force has materially helped the financial situation and improved the outlook.

An article well thought out and written evidently under authority was circulated yesterday by one of the financial news agencies. It well expressed the opinions of those who have studied the contract in the light of the emergency. Explaining the work before the syndicate in keeping rates of foreign exchange below the shipping point, it said:

"In London no bonds will be given to the syndicate, but scrip will be issued there for the bonds to the extent of $30,000,000. The gold fund for these $30,000,000 is already available and can be drawn upon for any part of the total sum at pleasure. The syndicate is not compelled to ship to this side more than $5,000,000 per month in gold; consequently, until finally shipped, the proceeds of bonds will be held in London available to be drawn against should it prove necessary.

"This is the lever which is expected to operate upon the exchange market and keep it down to a point which will prevent gold from being shipped from here. This part of the operation is likely to involve a loss of no small proportions to the syndicate, but it evidently will protect the Government. The demand for exchange by the public will be lessened because the buying in advance of requirements for fear the gold reserve will be exhausted will be no longer a factor in the market. Another point to be borne in mind, in connection with the exchange market, is that the syndicate can, if it so determine, allot more than $30,000,000 of the bonds abroad, and any supply so allotted can be drawn for by bills of exchange.

"The profits on the transaction will not be exorbitant. It has been charged in the United States Senate that these bonds were 112 in London. That would mean only about 109 here. Exchange on these bonds is figured at the current rate of 4.88½. Bringing over the gold makes the rate 4.83, a loss of 5½ cents per pound, or 1¼ per cent. at the start. What the ultimate profit or loss will be can be nothing more than a matter of conjecture, as, in addition to the loss on the importation of gold, it is entirely dependent on the working of the international exchange markets. These markets, as already explained, must be controlled so as to prevent a renewal of gold shipments.

"No plan that did not provide for getting gold from Europe and that did not also provide means to check shipments of gold to Europe could give the Treasury one dollar of permanent relief. This undertaking to change the whole course of exchange must necessarily be expensive, but the syndicate can do it and the Treasury is accordingly benefite.l.

"It must be remembered that when the syndicate began negotiations for these bonds, gold was being withdrawn from the Treasury at the rate of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 per week and being shipped out of the country at the rate of $6,000,000 per steamer, and values were going down. Since this sale was made the gold outflow, either for export or hoarding, has stopped, exchange is easier, the uneasy feeling in business circles has been allayed, and yet the syndicate has not done a thing. It simply shows the good effect which has been accomplished through sentiment. The Government could have done all this on its own account if it had possessed the facilities, but it did not have them, and it wisely placed the matter in the hands of those familiar with the complicated subject of the money and exchange market; those also whose financial and personal standing was such as to give confidence in their contract and intentions.

"In this light the plan appears, not as a hard bargain with the Government, but as a broad recognition of the essential factors in the situation and an intelligent effort to cope, not merely with the difficulty on the surface, but with the causes of the Treasury embarassment, so far as such causes can be reached in a financial operation."

MR. BISSELL ANSWERS MR. HILL

The Senator Will Contrast Administration Policy with New-York Head-chopping.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The answer of the Postmaster General to the resolution introduced two days ago by Senator Hill calling for information relative to the Administration's attitude toward Postmasters in New-York State, was read this morning to the Senate. Mr. Bissell, in his statement, says:

"The policy adopted by the present Administration with reference to Postmasters in offices other than Presidential offices, who are appointed for no fixed term, is and has been, that they are allowed, invariably to serve a term of four years, and none is removed prior to the expiration of the full term of four years except for cause shown. The number of such Postmasters in office March 4, 1893, and who are still in office, is 1,542; the number permitted to serve out a full period of four years, 1,096. There were 576 appointments to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death, and 120 removals for cause, upon Inspectors' reports and charges.

"The number of Postmasters in Presidential offices whose terms have not expired is 64; the number whose terms have expired, for which no nominations have been made, 16. There have been 11 appointments to fill vacancies caused by resignation, 5 by death, and 26 offices have become Presidential, nominations for 24 of which have been made.

Other information furnished is as follows: Whole number of Presidential offices, 298; number of other Post Offices, 3,334; number of Postmasters in Presidential offices who were in office March 4, 1893, and were permitted by President Cleveland to serve out their full terms, 153; number removed for cause prior to the expiration of their terms, 23.

Mr. Hill late this afternoon said that he had not read the Postmaster General's reply and would wait until he saw it in the Record before directing the attention of the Senate to it. Mr. Hill was aware before he introduced the resolution that the policy of the Administration had been to retain Postmasters in office for four years, provided they were efficient. He will in a day or two contrast the Postmaster General's report with the situation in New-York State, where the Republican Administration is deliberately chopping off Democratic heads without any regard to the welfare of the public service.

Mr. Hill thinks there is material in this situation which ought to be brought to the notice of the Democratic press of New-York State, and he will undoubtedly make some interesting remarks when the opportunity offers.

Civil service reformers will have little fault to find with the statements concerning the management of the Post Office Department so far as the terms of Postmasters are concerned.

MR. COOMBS FOR POSTMASTER GENERAL

A Rumor that the Brooklyn Congressman May Receive the Appointment.

It was whispered about down town yesterday that Congressman William J. Coombs of the Brooklyn Fourth District might be appointed Postmaster General as the successor to Mr. Bissell, who will probaly resign his office as soon as Congress adjourns. The source of the report could not be traced, but it seemed to have a Washington origin. It was received and discussed among merchants with noticeable satisfaction.

Business men who are familiar with Mr. Coomb's career pointed out his many special qualifications for the place. In addition to being a man of affairs and energy, Mr. Coomb's long experience in foreign trade has made him familiar with at least one important branch of a Postmaster General's work—that relating to foreign mail service, mail routes, and other international postage business. Mr. Coombs was one of the earliest large exporters of American goods, and has been for thirty-five years engaged in that business. He is the senior member of the commission house of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy.

It was evident from the comments made upon the rumor that his appointment would be favorably received by business men.

SHIPWRECKED ON ROANOKE ISLAND

A Party of Baltimoreans in Need of Help from the Government.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15.—A private telegram was received here to-day announcing that a party of Baltimoreans had been shipwrecked on Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina. S. G. Waters of this city was one of the party and the sender of the telegram.

The steamer in which the party was traveling was caught in one of the recent severe storms and wrecked a short distance from the island. The passengers took to the lifeboats and reached the land in safety.

They are still upon the island. It is probable that the Secretary of the Navy will be asked to send a revenue cutter to their relief.

Columbia Sets the Pace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The British naval administration is about to follow the lead of France and Germany in imitating the triple screw flyers designed by Engineer in Chief Melville of the United States Navy. These record-demolishing warships have stirred up foreign nations, and American officers are naturally gratified to find that they have set the pace. The Frenchmen have even translated the term "pirates," as applied to the Columbia and Minneapolis, their new triple-screw racers now building, having been popularly christened "corsairs."

Daniel Needham Seriously Ill.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 15.—Daniel Needham of Groton, President of the New-England Agricultural Society, was taken suddenly ill with pneumonia on the morning train to Boston yesterday. A special train could not be secured, but he was brought to his home on the noon train, and lies there in a very critical condition, there being slight hopes of his recovery.

Drove Across the Hudson.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Capt. Samuel Requa, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day drove a horse and sleigh from the Tarrytown public dock across the Hudson River to Nyack, and return, the round trip being a distance of six miles.

Capt. Requa is the first person to drive across the Hudson at this point in a quarter of a century.

Rejected for Physical Infirmity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Naval Medical Board has rejected E. A. Jonas, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the navy. Mr. Jonas is a son of ex-Senator Jonas of Louisiana and a nephew of Representative Meyer of that State. He was rejected on account of physical infirmity.

WALBAUM WASN'T THERE

But He and His Three Guttenberg Associates Were Sentenced.

ONE YEAR AND $500 FINE FOR EACH

"You Continued Your Criminal Course," Said Judge Dixon, "as Though Laws Were Too Weak to Punish You."

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—The "Big Four" of the Guttenberg race track—County Clerk Dennis McLaughlin, John C. Carr, Gottlieb Walbaum, and John N. Crusius—who so long defied the laws of New-Jersey, were this morning sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500 each,

The sentence was imposed by the Branch Supreme Court, composed of Justices Dixon, Magie, and Lippincott, who sat in the Hudson County Court House (an unusual proceeding) for that purpose.

The court was crowded with politicians of both parties, friends of the convicted men, and members of the Law and Order Society.

The accused men were indicted on evidence obtained by the Law and Order Society in 1891, but it was not until 1893, after Sheriff Toffey had been elected, that a Grand Jury could be found to indict them. As it was, they only lacked two days of escaping under the statute of limitations.

They were arraigned and entered pleas of not guilty, and gave bail, but when they were called for trial, in May, 1894, they retracted their original plea and entered pleas of guilty.

Their counsel, Allan L. McDermott, contended that, as they had acted under a law which permitted horse racing, the State had given color to their acts, and they could only be punished under that law.

This law had been repealed, however, and Judges Lippincott and Hoffman held that they could be punished both by fine and imprisonment, while Judges Hudspeth and Kenny held that they could only be fined. As the court was equally divided, Judge Lippincott decided to refer the matter to the Supreme Court. It was to determine the questions involved that the Branch Court sat this morning.

The Judges took their seats at 10:15 A. M. Sheriff Toffey was in court, and his presence was accepted as ominous of a heavy sentence.

"This court," said Judge Dixon, "has met here to-day for the purpose of disposing of the matter of the State vs. Crusius. Are the defendants in court?"

"They will be here in a moment," responded Mr. McDermott. "I must explain to the court, however, that one of the defendants will not be here. Gottlieb Walbaum is in Genoa, Italy. He went there on Dec. 27, in response to a cable message from his wife that she was ill. He has sent me word that he will leave Genoa on Feb. 21. The reason for his prolonged absence is the illness of his wife."

Scarcely had Mr. McDermott ceased speaking when the courtroom door swung open and Messrs. McLaughlin, Crusius, and Carr entered. They looked pale, careworn, and anxious.

Judge Dixon read the opinion of the court that the repeal of the act, which, counsel for the defendants contended, gave a color of legality to their acts, made them liable under the old statute, which was reinstated when the subsequent law was repealed.

"I concur in the opinion expressed by Judge Dixon," said Judge Magie, "and I desire to add that, in my opinion, the defendants have broken both the statutory and the common law."

"Only one thing remains to be done," resumed Judge Dixon, "and that is to proceed to judgment. The defendants may stand up."

As they obeyed, the crowd moved forward and the lawyers inside the railing pressed toward the bench. County Clerk McLaughlin rested his elbow on the desk, at which he had so often sat, but Messrs. Crusius and Carr stood erect, with their hands in their coat pockets.

"When we consider," said Judge Dixon, "the nature of your offense, its profitableness to yourselves, its corrupting influence upon your many victims, the persistent and defiant spirit in which you carried it on, a mere pecuniary penalty within the legal limits seems to us to be entirely inadequate.

"Your counsel has urged that the Legislature of the State, to some extent, invited your conduct, but that, in my opinion, is not enough, and is merely specious. All that can be said is that those that favored such practices as yours could not secure legislation which would legalize it. Until 1893 their efforts failed utterly. Before then, in June, 1891, the Court of Errors substantially adjudged such conduct criminal. In February, 1892, the Supreme Court of the State practically rendered judgment to that effect.

"Yet in spite of repeated warnings from the county bench, emphasized as they were by an uprising of public sentiment, you continued your criminal course as though the laws were too weak to punish you. If we now pronounced a sentence that did not punish, your presumption would be justified.

"The sentence of the court," said Judge Dixon, after a momentary pause that tended to give weight to his words, "is that you, Dennis McLaughlin; you, John C. Carr, and you, John N. Crusius, pay, each of you, a fine of $500 and be imprisoned at hard labor for the period of one year, and thence thereafter until your fines are paid.

"The defendants are now in the custody of the Sheriff."

Mr. Crusius wept. His counsel, Abel I. Smith, patted him on the back and told him to brace up. Mr. Carr said nothing.

"It might have been worse," said Mr. McLaughlin, as his friends offered consolation, "but it is bad enough."

Mr. McDermott made formal application for a writ of error, in order to remove the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and also for a stay of execution.

"We will decide that presently," said Judge Dixon, and he and the Associate Justices retired. They were gone less than five minutes.

"The court has determined," said Judge Dixon when they returned, "to grant the request of counsel to some extent. The stay of execution of judgment will extend until the rising of the next term of the Court of Errors, (March 4.) Then an application may be made for continuance.

"The court will say, however, that if this case is not brought on at the next term of the Court of Errors and Appeals the judgment will be carried out. The bail will be fixed at $5,000 each. It is understood that the imprisonment is to be at the penitentiary."

County Collector Hugh Dugan became security for County Clerk McLaughlin, John Keresey for John C. Carr, and John Steneck for John N. Crusius.

It is understood that friends of the defendants have already taken measures to bring the matter before the Court of Pardons. Under the law of New-Jersey the Court of Pardons may act as soon as sentence is pronounced, and an accused person may be pardoned before he has entered upon his term of imprisonment.

Mr. McDermott says he will argue the case as soon after March 4 as the court is ready to hear him. Mr. McLaughlin's term as County Clerk does not expire until April 1.

THE INCOME TAX LAW IS UPHELD

A Court in the District of Columbia Refuses to Enjoin the Collection of the Tax —Societies Which Are Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Chief Justice Alvey handed down an opinion in the Court of Appeals of the District to-day concurring in the decision of Justice Hagner, in relation to a petition for an injunction asked for by John G. Moore of New-York, to restrain Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revneue, from any collection of the income tax.

Justice Hagner refused to grant the petition a short time ago in Equity Court No. 2, and an appeal was at once taken to the higher court. The attorneys for the plaintiff have also filed a petition for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has been allowed.

In the opinon of Chief Justice Alvey it is set forth that the case was brought at an early day to comply with the request of counsel "that it may reach the court of last resort in time to be heard there in connection with pending cases of a similar description some time during the coming month." The opinion states that for that reason there can be no good or useful purpose subserved by an elaborate consideration of the question in the Court of Appeals. Some of the questions raised, the opinion states, may well admit of grave and careful argument and consideration.

Chief Justice Alvey declares, however, that there appears to be no good ground or cause shown for an injunction to restrain the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from proceeding with the work of his bureau in regard to the assesment and collection of the income tax.

Charitable corporations, mutual benefit associations, and saving banks are much intersted in a ruling which has just been made by G. W. Wilson, the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

The question had been raised, since the enactment of the income tax law, as to whether or not charitable corporations should be exempt from making any return or statement to the Internal Revenue Collector, as well as being exempt from taxation. According to Section 32 exemption from taxation is granted, but nothing is said as to whether or not the Collector shall receive any report from the corporation. The Collector maintained that reports were required. In order to test the question and obtain an official decision in the matter, Col. Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank of this city, wrote to the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington, asking how he construed the law on the subject. President Sprague received an answer yesterday from Acting Commissioner Wilson, who writes:

"You are informed that corporations exempt under Section 32 of the income tax law are not required to make a return of any character to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The corporations so exempted are religious, educational, and charitable institutions, mutual benefit associations, building and loan associations, and savings banks."

SHOT A MERCHANT FOUR TIMES

Charles Rugg of Southington, Conn., Fired at While On His Way to His Home by a Strange Man.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Feb. 15.—Charles Rugg, sixty-five years old, a well-known hardware merchant of this place, was shot and probably fatally injured to-night while on his way home from his place of business. Mr. Rugg closed his store about 7 o'clock and started to walk to his home, in Plantsville, the electric cars being out of order.

While he was passing through Bristol Street a man fired three shots at him. Then the assailant started on a run down the street, firing a fourth shot as he went. All four bullets took effect.

Mr. Rugg was carried to a house near by and physicians summoned. The bullets could not be found, and late to-night Mr. Rugg was very weak, and it was thought that he would not live many hours.

He does not know his assailant, and cannot give even a faint description of him. The shooting caused great excitement in the town, and parties were organized to make a search for the assassin, but nothing of him could be found.

It was supposed that the motive for the shooting was robbery, as it was known that Mr. Rugg caried home with him every night the cash taken in at the store during the day.

STOLE A. P. A. SUBSCRIPTION LISTS

Two Men Bound Three Employes of a Paper in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Three men at 2 o'clock this morning forced an entrance to the offices of The True American, the weekly organ of the American Protective Association, on the third floor of the building, Broadway and Market Streets.

In a rear room H. Beadle, managing editor, and two attachés of the paper were asleep. The intruders placed pistols to their heads and, threatening to kill them if they made an outcry, bound and gagged them.

The robbers then stole the subscription lists of the paper. It was some time after the departure of the robbers before Beadle and his subordinates freed themselves and notified the police.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S BIRTHDAY

Seventy-five Years Old and Fifty Years a Woman's Suffrage Leader.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Susan B. Anthony, Rochester's most widely-famed resident, is seventy-five years old to-day. In honor of the event the General of the Woman's Suffrage hosts will be the guest at a banquet and reception to be given in Washington, D. C., when she is in attendance at the coming general council.

Miss Anthony's sister Mary has just returned from the South. She has many words of praise for the manner in which Susan and she were entertained by the Southern people and says Susan's health was never better.

She attributes this to regular habits and daily exercise. It has been fifty years since Miss Susan took up the woman suffrage movement.

Lady of the Lake Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The steamer Lady of the Lake, that plied between this city and Norfolk, was burned at her wharf here early this morning. All the water plugs in the vicinity of the wharf were frozen. The steamer was owned by the People's Transportation Company. The loss will be $35,000.

Its Capital Stock Reduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New-York filed with the Secretary of State to-day a certificate showing that its capital stock had been reduced from $250,000 to $200,000. The capital of the company actually paid in is $242,250, and the debts amount to $10,797.

Gave Him Strychnine, Not Quinine.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Alexander Ronald of Wells, Hamilton County, died to-day from the effects of a dose of strychnine administered by his sister in mistake for quinine. He lived for only an hour after swallowing the poison.

PLATT MEN WILL CONFER

They Will Decide on Their Attitude Toward the Mayor.

ALL THE LEADERS ARE INVITED

The Conference Will Be Held in New-York Sunday—The Course of the Legislature Will Then Be Determined.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Like a General ordering the rendezvous of a vast army Mr. Platt has issued orders to members of Congress, State Committeemen, Republican leaders throughout the State, Senators, and members of Assembly to meet him in New-York on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of determining whether peace will be maintained with or war declared against Mayor Strong. The place of conference is for many reasons carefully concealed, but is likely to be at the Fifth Avenue or at some of the up-town hotels.

Speaker Fish went to New-York last night and is expected to pay his respects to Mr. Platt to-morrow morning. He will not attend the conference. Leader Ainsworth of the Assembly went to his home, at Sandy Creek, to-day, but will leave there at midnight to-morrow night in order that he may arrive in New-York in time. The trains to New-York this afternoon carried nearly all the members of the Legislature who are of the Platt persuasion and who possess any personal influence in their respective counties. Senator Lexow will meet the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy to-morrow morning and discuss legislation needed for the city and will then report to Sunday's conference the result of his talk.

At the Platt conference all the bills affecting the City of New-York, the Dock Commissioners, Police Justice, Police Commissioners, the Committee of Seventy's School bill, which is generally favored by the Legislature—in fact, every measure now before the Legislature of any importance will be discussed, its fate determined, and the future policy of the Legislature settled.

In the Assembly to-day, in a spirit of mischief, Mr. Foley of the Democracy offered a resolution requesting the repeal of the Mayor's Power of Removal bill. Mr. Ainsworth of Oswego, who, in the absence of Mr. Fish, was in the chair, was for a moment dumfounded. He pointed his gavel at several of his Republican friends to indicate that a motion would be entertained that the introduction of the resolution was out of order, but no one arose to the occasion and the Acting Speaker was finally compelled to make the ruling on his own responsibility.

MANY LEGISLATORS ARE HERE.

But Mr. Platt Says He Knows Nothing About a Conference.

The statement that several Republican legislators were to hold a conference with Thomas C. Platt formed an important part of the current history of the Platt and anti-Platt warfare yesterday.

It cannot be denied that some of Mayor Strong's recent appointments, chiefly that of Mr. Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, have stirred the Platt people up very much, and a conference to see what could be done to offset any further onslaught on the power of the party's leader is quite within the possibilities.

Mr. Platt spent last night at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he said he knew nothing whatever about a conference. Lieut. Gov. Saxton was at the Murray Hill Hotel, and Senator Lexow had been at the Hotel Metropole during the day, but could not be found there last night. Senator O'Connor was reported to be on his way to this city.

Some remarks which Senator O'Connor had been quoted as making in Albany were discussed by the politicians last night. He was credited with saying that if ex-Senator Platt said that Mayor Strong broke faith with him, "then he broke faith with him, you may depend upon it." Mr. O'Connor also said, according to this account, that he regretted very much that Mayor Strong had been granted the power of removal.

"I protested," he is reported as saying, "that we could not trust Mayor Strong, as many of us thought we could. We believed him to be a Republican. Apparently, we were mistaken."

This from so ardent a Platt man as Senator O'Connor was naturally looked upon as an indication of the depth of the feeling which Mr. Brookfield's appointment has aroused.

Mr. Platt has not lost a bit of the chagrin that Mr. Brookfield's appointment filled him with.

State Committeeman Proctor of St. Lawrence was at the Fifth Avenue last night, but said he had not been summoned here for any political meeting.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett entertained Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield at dinner at one end of the Fifth Avenue Hotel dining room last night, while Mr. Platt dined at the other end.

Mr. Fassett, who is now one of the stars of the anti-Platt forces, said when seen in the corridor of the hotel by a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I think that Mayor Strong's appointment of William Brookfield was a fitting tribute to a man of his worth and ability. It was a splendid selection. All the appointments that Mayor Strong has made since he has been in office show clearly that he proposes to live up to the letter and spirit of his promises made before election, and that he proposes to make an excellent record as Mayor of this city. He was elected on a multi-partisan ticket, rather than on a non-partisan ticket, and his appointment shows that he intends to carry out the will of the people who elected him."

Mr. Fassett, with a winning smile, remarked that he was very well satisfied with the existing condition of affairs in the Republican Party. Mr. Fassett is looking very well.

Commissioner Brookfield smoked a cigar as he chatted in the corridor of the hotel, and remarked that he had made no appointments as yet in his department.

There were plenty of rumors as to appointments about the hotels last night. One was very interesting and bore some earmarks of probability. It concerned the Dock Board, and was to the effect that Mayor Strong would appoint as the three Dock Commissioners Admiral Henry Erben, retired; E. C. O'Brien, and John Monks. It was said that E. C. O'Brien was a lawyer, living in East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, but none of the politicians was able to say who he was. Some thought he was a relative of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, but John Monks, who is a dock builder, is affiliated politically with ex-Sheriff O'Brien, and it is hardly probable that two O'Brien Democrats would be put into the Dock Board. Others thought he might be E. C. O'Brien, formerly Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison, and now a member of Gov. Morton's staff, but he is not a resident of this city.

Another rumor was that ex-Sheriff O'Brien himself would be made a Dock Commissioner.

Speaker Fish was in town yesterday, and was reported to have had a long talk with Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt, however, said that he had not seen Mr. Fish. Mr. Fish was not at his hotel—the Murray Hill—last night.

The Speaker must be very much interested in Mr. Brookfield's probable action in reference to aqueduct patronage. As a rule, Tammany was very kindly disposed toward Mr. Fish, barring once, when it withdrew its favors and put Mr. Fish to great trouble to secure an election to the Assembly. Through this kindly disposition, Mr. Fish has been able to secure many places for his followers on the aqueduct work in the watershed, which reaches into Putnam County. Mr. Fish is now hand in glove with Mr. Platt, and Mr. Brookfield, who has this aqueduct patronage in his control, is very much anti-Platt. So there is a condition for Mr. Fish to confront. Senator Robertson, who is very much alive to the advantages of having a lot of aqueduct patronage in Westchester County, was in conference with Mr. Brookfield for nearly an hour yesterday. When the Platt people meet in conference, they will have a lot of things to discuss.

Another rumor about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night was that the German-American Reform Union was greatly dissatisfied with its prospects of getting very much patronage from Mayor Strong, but it may be that it is feeling discouraged too soon, as the Mayor still has many places to fill.

On the other hand, the German Republicans seem to be very much dissatisfied with Mr. Platt. At the meeting of the German Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, held at Peters's Hall, 335 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, Isaac J. Siskind, a prominent business man in the district, proposed that the Germans of the district cut loose from Mr. Platt. Then there was a long discussion and Chairman Anton Peters was told by Mr. Siskind that he was ignoring all parliamentary usages. Mr. Silber, one of the members, said he had been a Captain in the district fifteen years, and that while Platt rule prevailedfi it was just as good for the majority of the members to have their names placed on tablets in a cemetery for recognition, so far as patronage was concerned. Then it was unanimously decided to adopt a resolution indorsing the administration of Mayor Strong and his appointment of Mr. Brookfield and condemning the further tolerance of Mr. Platt in the administrati/, of local affairs. Isaac J. Siskind, Adolph Mylius, H. Nolze, and E. W. Jurgensen were appointed a committee to present the resolutions to Mayor Strong.

The Milholland faction of the Republican Party is having troubles of its own in getting into the regular Republican organization. Otto Irving Wise, who was a member of the committee appointed to arrange for the admission of the members into the regular fold of the local Republicans, having made some remarks that were not pleasing to Mr. Milholland and his friends, Messrs. William F. Daly, O. H. Le Grange, and Henry C. Piercy, sent word that they would not sit with him as a member of the committee. These three gentlemen met with Mr. Milholland last night, and the four resolved themselves into a sub-committee to conduct the negotiations. Mr. Wise, Moses G. Byers, and John Steibling, also members of the committee, propose to go ahead on their own hook.

Senator Lexow will meet the committee of ten of the Cooper Union mass meeting to-day to discuss the bill for the reorganization of the Police Department proposed by the ten.

NO WORD OF THE ST. AUGUSTINE

Thought She May Have Been Blown Far to the Eastward of Her Course—Pilot Boat Warren.

No news from the coastwise steamship St. Augustine, now long overdue from Jacksonville, Fla., was received yesterday. The vessel sailed from Jacksonville for this port Feb. 2. Three days later she was signaled by a south-bound vessel, and since then nothing has been heard from her.

Nowadays when vessels go a-missing there are many theories advanced to account for their non-appearance. In the case of the St. Augustine one of these is that the steamship has been blown to the eastward and far out of her course by heavy gales, and that, her coal supply having run short, she is now trying to make port, using all spare woodwork for fuel. In a case of this sort, one theory is about as good as another, and the one mentioned is as likely to be correct as any of the others.

A vessel of the pilot-boat fleet has also come in for its share of attention. The pilot boat Richard K. Fox first excited apprehension, but all fears for that vessel's safety were set at rest Thursday by the report made by Nicolay, a pilot who had left the craft a day before, and who reported her all right then.

Some questions were asked yesterday about the George H. Warren, pilot boat No. 5, which was sighted to the eastward of Fire Island eight days ago, and which has not been heard from since. There is nothing extraordinary about her absence, as the boat has been out but a short time, and the only singular feature of the case is that, while all other pilot boats have put in, the pilots they carried out with them on board incoming steamships, none from the Warren has yet arrived in port. That, as the Pilot Commissioners explained yesterday, is rather singular, but it does not necessarily imply that the boat has met with an accident of any sort. The vessel left port with six pilots. Their names are William Murphy of 913 Caldwell Avenue, New-York; G. L. Sampson of 393 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn; Patrick Walsh of 155 Clinton Street, New-York; Frank Kelly of 1,825 Lexington Avenue, New-York; T. F. Pennea of 582 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Walter Berri of 14 Abingdon Square, New-York.

THE STANDARD OIL IN CONTROL

New Directors Chosen for the Chicago Gas Company—A Prospect of Contempt of Court Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The representatives of the Standard Oil interest to-day secured control of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, the first step toward securing control of the combined gas properties. Robert T. Lincoln, J. W. Doane, A. A. Sprague, E. M. Phelps, N. B. Ream, and George Henry Wheeler were elected Directors, the hold-overs being E. J. Jerzmanowski, C. K. Wooster, F. A. Crane, W. J. Campbell, and J. R. Custer.

The new Board did not elect any officers, but it is understood Mr. Lincoln will be made President according to the programme mapped out several days ago.

It is said that the Consumers' company will be the next to be turned over to Col. Payne and his friends who would have gained the balance of power in all the companies at the time set for the annual meetings, had it not been for the injunction proceedings.

Whether the Directors and officers are now in contempt is a question that it will take a long legal argument to settle. They feel sure that they are upon firm ground, but the Attorney General will move to have them cited for contempt, if after a careful examination of the question he feels warranted in so doing. This much he did not hesitate to say to-day.

Counsel for the Gas Trust claim that while the Directors might possibly be in contempt, had the same action been taken at an annual meeting, it would not be contempt at a called meeting of Directors. They say that there is a big difference according to the laws of Illinois between the two kinds of meetings.

The Equitable and the People's will be turned over in the order named, but President Billings will be retained at the head of the latter, it is said, because of his practical knowledge of the business. It was given out this morning that President Jerzmanowski was ill, and this with the prevailing uncertainty as to what the plans of the company were caused a sharp decline in the stock on 'Change to-day. Up to the moment the meeting was held this afternoon nobody knew whether there was going to be one or not, except those immediately interested.

Reformers' Work in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 15.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions this afternoon the Grand Jury brought in twenty-one bills of indictment chiefly against saloon keepers for keeping disorderly houses. The bills are the result of a law and order crusade instituted by the Evangelical Alliance, led by the Rev. Hervey Wood.

A New Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has appointed the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Charles C. Painter, deceased.

To be Assistant Judge Advocate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Gov. Morton has issued a commission to Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn as Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

MAYOR IS NON-COMMITTAL

Has Not Said He Favors a Bi-Partisan Police Commission.

WILL NOT NOW DISTURB THE BOARD

How He Came to Select Avery D. Andrews—Appointments Yet to be Made by the City's Chief Executive.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times whether it was true, as some of the afternoon newspapers had intimated, that he was in favor of a bi-partisan Police Commission. The Mayor thought a moment, and said:

"I do not know whether I am or not. I have not given any opinion upon this subject except in a general way some time ago to the effect that I rather favored the Chief of Police idea. I have been careful not to express my opinion on any of the bills pending in the Legislature, for the reason that when they are down here before me for public hearings, I sit in a sort of quasi-judicial capacity.

"I do not propose to prejudge legislation. I do not care now to express any opinion on the Bi-Partisan Police Commission idea. There is a wide difference of opinion about it."

"Is it fair to assume that the Police Board will remain as it now is, with the exception of one more removal and appointment?" the Mayor was asked.

"I think it is."

"And Commissioners Murray and Kerwin will remain?"

"Yes, I will allow them to remain, for the present, any way. They have not been in the department very long, and the exposures of rascality made before the Lexow committee affected a period before either of them was appointed to office."

"There has been much comment as to your reasons for removing Police Commissioner Sheehan before President James J. Martin," a reporter suggested.

"Well," said the Mayor, "I will give you my real reasons for so doing. President Martin sent me his resignation on Jan. 2. Now, I like a manly man, and one who is courteous. I just made up my mind then that I would allow Mr. Martin to remain until I got ready to accept his resignation. Commissioner Sheehan did nothing of the sort. He did not communicate with me upon the subject at all. These are the reasons why Commissioner Sheehan was the first removed. He might have been in office to-day, for I was not particularly anxious to make the change for some time yet. President Martin was courteous about the matter, and I appreciate it."

Mayor Strong's story as to how he came to appoint Avery D. Andrews a Police Commissioner is interesting.

"Mr. Andrews was really not an applicant for the place," said the Mayor. "About four weeks ago he came to me with a plan for the reorganization of the Police Department. His suggestions were contained in a typewritten document, which I took home with me and read—I find that my home is about the best place to read such documents. Well, I found that the young man had some excellent ideas on the subject, and I said to myself: 'Well, now, why wouldn't he make a good man for Police Commissioner?' I thought it over, and I had some people make inquiries about him, and about the first thing that I learned about him was that he was a Democrat. That was all right, however, for he would preserve the political equilibrium of the board—two Democrats and two Republicans—under the present law.

"I wrote to Gen. Schofield on the subject and he recommended Mr. Andrews very strongly. Others did so, also. But the thing that got him his appointment was his plan of reorganization, for it showed me that he had some very good ideas upon the subject."

The Mayor was told that Commissioner Andrews had said that he had no objection to the plan being given out for publication if the Mayor was willing.

"No, I will not give it out at present," said the Mayor. "I guess he knew that it was safe to trust it with me. I will see the Commissioner in a few days and talk further with him upon the subject. He will also probably want to talk with the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, which is framing a police reorganization bill."

Referring to some criticism that had been passed on the fact that the three new Park Commissioners were to be allowed to appoint the fourth Commissioner, who will be President of the board, with a salary of $5,000 a year, Mayor Strong said:

"None of the men whom I have appoint

forenoon. It was the first meeting attended by Mr. Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works. President Tappen of the Park Department, who will go out of office on Monday in all probability, remarked as he took his seat:

"It is a pleasant day on which to say farewell."

The board signed applications to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise lands to be taken for new streets in the annexed district, and fixed March 1 as the date for the hearing on the plan of streets in the upper northwest portion of the district, which includes Woodlawn, William's Bridge, South Fordham, South Tremont, and West Farms.

Corporation Counsel Scott will appoint William L. Turner to succeed Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy on March 1. The salary is $7,500 a year.

No appointments were announced yesterday by Commissioner Brookfield of the Department of Public Works.

It is not likely that the Mayor will make any appointments to-day. Here are some of the good places he has yet to fill under the power of removal law:

City Chamberlain, $25,000 a year, from which all office expenses are paid.

President of the Department of Taxes and Assessment, salary, $8,000.

Two additional Tax Commissioners; salary, each, $7,000.

One Police Commissioner; salary, $5,000.

Three Fire Commissioners; salary, each, $5,000.

Three Dock Commissioners; salary, each, $5,000.

A Superintendent of Buildings; salary, $5,000.

Three Commissioners of Charities and Correction; salary, each, $5,000.

Three Excise Commissioners; salary, each, $5,000.

A Commissioner of Jurors; salary, $5,000.

A President of the Health Board; salary, $5,000.

One Health Commissioner; salary, $4,000.

Twenty-one Commissioners of Common Schools; no salary.

President of the Park Board; salary, $5,000.

Two Inspectors of Weights and Measures; salary, each, $1,500.

Two Sealers of Weights and Measures; salary, each, $1,200.

Three members of the Examining Board of Plumbers; salary, each, $240.

Thirty-seven City Marshals; salary in fees.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who knows the full value of patronage to a political organization, called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon and was very pleasantly greeted. He told the reporters that it seemed to be the fad to call on the Mayor, and he wanted to keep in fashion.

PARK BOARD AND THE MUSEUMS.

What the New Commissioners Say of Their Attitude Toward the Institutions

Ever since Mayor Strong appointed Messrs. James A. Roosevelt, George G. Haven, and A. D. Juilliard, Park Commissioners, comments have appeared in certain daily newspapers in the nature of objections to their selection, based upon statements that they are members of either the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the American Museum of Natural History, or both, these institutions being beneficiaries of the Park Department.

These newspapers have presupposed that because of such connections the newly-appointed Commissioners will not have that impartial feeling toward the institutions which they otherwise would have, and have insinuated that Mayor Strong would have done better had he appointed Commissioners in no way connected with the museums.

Commissioner James A. Roosevelt, in speaking of the matter to a reporter for The New-York Times, yesterday, said:

"The statements that have appeared in regard to my connection with the Metropolitan Museum of Art are entirely uncalled for and unjust. I am not an officer of it, and never have been, to my knowledge. Some ten years ago, when the museum was trying to raise money, an appeal was made to me, the same as to many others, and I contributed $500 toward it, as I felt that it was a good institution and one that should be encouraged. My only regret was that I did not feel able to contribute more. My contribution made me a life member of the museum, and I have exercised my privilege of viewing its pictures with great pleasure ever since.

"I think it is a grand institution and worthy of the great good that it is doing. I have no other interest in it. I have no connection whatever with the Museum of Natural History, although at times I have contributed $10 or $20 to its fund. I never considered myself a member of it, and simply gave it small sums in the same manner that I did to other deserving institutions. I don't know how I can resign a life membership in an institution.

"I do not know what the relations of either of the museums are with the Park Department, but I do know that the Park, in my opinion, is many times more important than either, or both, of the institutions, and I shall ever consider so.

"I look upon the parks as of the utmost importance to the city, and, as a Commissioner, will give them all the care and consideration that I possibly can. The interests of the department and the property under its control will always be paramount to every other consideration. I think that my friend Godkin must have been suffering from a severe attack of indigestion when he wrote about me as he did, for he knows that what he wrote was entirely uncalled for."

Commissioner George G. Haven said: "When I accepted my appointment from Mayor Strong I was not a Director of the Museum of Natural History. I am what is termed a 'patron' of the museum, because some years ago I gave it $1,000; this relationship I do not know how to resign, nor do I know how to get them to strike my name off the list of patrons.

"When Mayor Strong asked me to accept an appointment as Park Commissioner, and I told him that I would do so, I immediately sent in my resignation as a Director of the museum, and now consider that I have no connection with it.

"I resigned simply as a matter of form, as my actions as a Commissioner would have been in no way influenced by my connection with the museum had I continued on its board; but I thought that possibly some carping critic might say just what has been said, and I concluded to not give him an opportunity to misconstrue my intentions and motives.

"I have taken so little part in the management of the Museum of Natural History that I have yet to learn what its position toward the Park Department is, and what power or control we have over it, if any. As for the Museum of Art, I cannot remember whether I ever contributed any money to it. I may have done so, as I have contributed to many such worthy institutions.

"It is ridiculous to say that because I have contributed to various institutions my actions as a public official will be biased in treating with them in my capacity as a Park Commissioner. If such were the case, there would be few men in the community competent to hold positions such as mine, for most have made contributions to charitable and other institutions that receive more or less from the city at some time or another.

"I spoke of the statements in the newspapers to which you refer to Mr. Juilliard this morning, and he said that he had never been a member of either of the museums, and that he felt competent to perform his duties notwithstanding what certain editors might think upon the subject."

The reporter was unable to find Mr. Juilliard, but his conversation with Mr. Haven gives his views respecting the newspaper comment in a comprehensive manner.

MR. ANDREWS BEGINS HIS WORK

Meets with the Police Board in Place of John C. Sheehan.

Commissioner Andrews attended his first meeting of the Police Board yesterday. He presented his certificate of appointment from Mayor Strong and took Mr. Sheehan's place on the Committees on Elections, Pensions, Rules and Discipline, and Repairs and Supplies. Of the latter committee, Commissioner Andrews was made Chairman.

The Board of Surgeons reported that Patrolman Warren Harrington of the sanitary squad was permanently disabled. He was retired on a pension of $700 a year.

Patrolman Herman Langguth of the Fifth Street Station, who was tried recently on a number of charges, including three of drunkenness, was dismissed. Commissioner Andrews did not vote, as he had not read the testimony in the case.

Commissioner Andrews was asked yesterday afternoon about a report that he had submitted a police reorganization plan to Mayor Strong before he got his appointment. Mr. Andrews admitted that he had forwarded to the Mayor his ideas as to how the force should be reorganized, but he would not discuss the subject. He said:

"I did send a communication to Mayor Strong about a plan I had in my mind for reorganizing the force, but if the Mayor will not tell what it is I cannot. The matter is in his hands."

Louis Wendel, commander of the First Battery, National Guard, sent a floral canon to Commissioner Andrews yesterday.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

To the Members:

Despite its great general dullness the year 1894 was, on the whole, a fairly prosperous one for your company. The hard times and the hungry competition of a certain class of companies made it somewhat more difficult than usual to do a large new business. Careful men are cautious in such times about taking on increased expenses. But just such times make the unselfish, tenderly provident, and prudent husband and father realize the more clearly his family's need of a sure and constant protection and their dependence on him to provide it. It is only to that class that The Connecticut Mutual, with its simple, wholly businesslike and wholly non-speculative plans and methods, commends itself. It is not surprising, therefore, that while we wrote slightly less in amount than in the previous year the number of persons insured was larger.

The proportion of lapses and surrenders was extremely small, being only 3.67 per cent. of the amount at risk at the beginning of the year and less than in the previous year; so that while the amount at risk has decreased a trifle, $307,627, the number of persons insured has increased several hundred. The remarkable persistence of our business is a most gratifying feature. On the one hand, it is due to the unparalleled low cost of insurance in this company, and, on the other, it helps to keep down that cost by making it needless to spend heavily for new business to replace a heavy outdraft.

The mortality was somewhat higher than in the previous year, but was still far below that expected and provided for by our calculations.

The gains in income, assets, and surplus have been satisfactory.

The expenses have been kept rigidly down to the same scale of economy which has always characterized the company and given it an unique position among institutions of its kind.

The increased dividends paid were fully earned, and there was left besides a substantial addition to the surplus which protects our large and all-important obligations, and which also materially assists in maintaining a steady rate of dividend unaffected by ordinary changes in general business conditions.

In all that goes to affect the strength and permanency of your company and the cost of your insurance here, now and in the future, the results of the year are not only satisfactory, but, under the untoward general circumstances, gratifying.

To speak in detail:

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Received—		
For premiums	$4,677,972.88	
For interest and rents	3,208,408.28	
Balance profit and loss	19,377.25	
Total income		$7,905,758.41
Disbursed—		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,273,874.99	
Surplus returned to policy holders	1,265,415.20	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	659,701.33	
Total paid policy holders	$6,198,991.52	
Commissions to agents, analyses, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of management	786,039.98	
Taxes	300,528.14	
		$7,285,559.64
Total income		$7,905,758.41
Total disbursements		7,285,559.64
Balance carried to increase net or ledger assets		$620,198.77
Add net assets, Jan. 1, 1894		59,926,199.59
Net assets, January 1, 1895		$60,546,398.36
Add interest due and accrued, market values of stocks and bonds over cost, and net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums, as per itemized statement, herewith		1,688,526.97
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1895		$62,234,925.33
Total liabilities		55,358,712.55
Surplus, January 1, 1895		$6,876,212.78

INTEREST.

We received for interest and dividends $2,939,965.80; for rents, $268,442.48. On real estate loans of $37,484,848.18 the overdue interest at the end of the year was $98,947.53, or 26-100 of 1 per cent. Nearly all of this small percentage is on loans on city property. On farm loans of $12,266,527.04 in the "corn belt" only there was only $12,097.10 overdue interest. Our experience has steadily shown that the ability of good farms, in good hands, in the right localities, to pay interest promptly on a proper, that is, a relatively small, loan, is less affected by hard times than is the case with city property of good character and of the average variety; and yet we loan only in cities which are the great centres of commerce. All our loans are very conservatively distributed and placed.

On bonds costing $12,256,890.25 there were two items of overdue interest, amounting to $4,700. One of these is on bonds of the city of Austin, Texas, and the other on First Mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad. In neither case do we apprehend a loss.

LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

We loaned on real estate during the year $6,880,007.84; loans were paid amounting to $7,064,654.52.

FORECLOSURES AND SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

It is not to be supposed that over 11,000 loans aggregating over $37,500,000 could go through times of protracted and severe financial stringency and depression without some defaults of payment and the necessity of enforcing our security in such cases. During the year we have taken in under foreclosure property costing us at decree $487,603.74, and have sold properties costing $230,331.33, leaving a net increase of real estate held at a cost of $257,272.41. Of these sales $186,056.64 represented the cost of properties which were entirely closed out at $203,465.95, a gain over cost of $17,409.31. The remainder represented sales of parts of properties.

While we always regret the necessity of realizing on our security and do not wish to hold property any longer than is necessary in order to sell it to your best advantage, we are governed by the fact that these are not the times to press real estate to sale except at a sacrifice which we do not need to make. We are strong holders and can well await a normal market.

A bit of history will illustrate. In the disastrous decade 1870-80 we took in properties costing $13,482,163.49 and valued by the then Insurance Commissioner at only $11,323,586.09; out of which properties costing $7,313,010.62 and valued at only $6,234,007.94 have been sold for $8,721,216.31, a gain over cost of $1,408,205.69 and $2,487,208.37 over the Commissioner's valuation. And these properties came from loans made upon valuations representing the great currency inflation prevailing during and after the civil war, and suffering corresponding shrinkage as the country approached a sound basis. That element of disturbance and danger is fortunately absent from the present situation.

We can therefore contemplate such foreclosures as have been and are likely to be made during this depression without serious anxiety, while the higher rate of interest realized from real estate loans makes them especially desirable for earning dividends.

BONDS.

No purchases of importance have been made during the year. Bonds have been paid off to the amount, at cost, of $173,038.30. We now hold bonds of the par value of $11,838,800, costing $12,256,890.25, and worth Jan. 1, 1895, $12,700,047 by a most conservative use of market quotations. An inspection of the list will disclose their high character. We have been at a good deal of pains to get our holdings into bonds having a long time to run.

Insurance Operations.

MORTALITY.

The death losses in 1894 were somewhat higher in amount and ratio than those in the previous year, but were still so far within the amount anticipated by our premiums and reserves as to give us a net saving of about $385,000.

REVIVALS.

A good feature of the year's business was the revival of a considerable number of policies which lapsed in the pressure of the panic of 1893. It is far the cheapest way in which persons who still need insurance and are still insurable risks can resume carrying policies. Our agents are instructed to give particular attention to such cases.

DIVIDENDS.

The dividends paid to policy holders in 1894 were larger than those paid in 1893. The cost of their insurance was therefore less. A like increase will be made in the dividends for policies renewing in 1895.

SURPLUS.

Notwithstanding the large dividends paid in 1894, the surplus held increased from $6,448,027.87 January 1, 1894, to $6,876,212.78 January 1, 1895, a gain of $428,184.91. But $262,618.80 of this was due to the increase in the market values of stocks and bonds over those of the previous year, leaving a gain to surplus of $166,566.11 from the actual operations of the year.

Out of this surplus must ultimately come the difference between the par and market values of our bonds if they are held to maturity. For the rest, it protects the assets and the business against unforeseen loss and disaster, and aids materially in earning current dividends and keeping them steady, while each maturing policy as it retires from the company receives its apportioned share.

Our surplus would be over $1,000,000 larger than we count it if we tested our own strength by the legal standard used by the State departments and by other companies. Computed by them our surplus would be about $8,000,000.

NEW BUSINESS.

We have steadily adhered to our time-honored principle of seeking only such good, safe business, in the healthy parts of our own country only, as could be had without increasing our expenses and so increasing the cost of insurance. So great stress has been laid by certain companies, laboring under certain necessities of their own creation, on the imperative need of a great volume of new business every year, and they so violently criticise those who do not follow their lead, that not a few managers regard themselves justified in meeting hard times with a great expenditure rather than allow a falling off in amount at risk. An appearance of enterprise is to be maintained at whatever cost to their policy holders. Dividends must not stand in the way.

The Connecticut Mutual is so large and its business so stable that it does not need to make size or growth a matter of other than secondary importance. Its first aim is to make its policies secure; its second, to make them cost as little as possible through economy and prudence; and then, from such business as a low rate of expense will secure without making us cut policy holders' dividends, it takes on growth in easy times and in hard times it takes it or not, as may happen. Cost to the present members is so vital a matter in life insurance that, in our view, if that element be properly taken care of the matter of growth is not a thing to be anxious about. It will take care of itself in the sense that it needs no sacrifice of existing interests.

OUR EXPENSE ACCOUNT

in 1894 was only 9.94 per cent. of the income, a ratio materially less than that of any competitor and much less than half that of the most pushing companies.

The cost of our insurance is correspondingly less than in those companies. The cost of our insurance is and for a long time has been decreasing each year; the cost of theirs is and for a long time has been increasing.

COMPETITION.

The Tontine schemes of one sort or another in use by so many companies require extraordinary profits to make the extraordinary dividends promised in but postponed to the future. These profits are to come from forfeitures, and a great many are needed, for large amounts, for the success of the plan. A great new business to furnish great forfeitures to the pool seems to be the central idea and aim of the scheme. It is the one end to which every nerve is strained. The new business must be kept ahead of the forfeitures. This makes competition exceedingly sharp.

For example, one New-York company wrote in 1894 the enormous amount of $200,000,000 and over in new business. But it also had lapsed and surrendered, besides its death losses and endowments of about $10,000,000, the great sum of over $156,000,000; over 20 per cent. of what it had in force at the beginning of the year. Several other companies are striving to outdo if possible or at least equal this one. Its expense account is 23 per cent. of its income and has been as high as that for many years. Its rivals are not behind in liberality of plan or expenditure. It is useless to look for honest, legitimate competition—an examination of real merit—under such conditions. The business is solicited upon cunningly devised plans, upon deceptive estimates of profitable "investment" which have never been fulfilled, and is usually secured by a heavy rebate on the premium. Whoever pays one of these companies any large part of his first year's premium is probably being discriminated against by the agent.

Under these conditions the Connecticut Mutual still offers plain life insurance, as protection to the family, and tries to make it attractive simply by making it perfect to that end and by keeping its cost down to the lowest possible point. It tries to realize the ideal results of a legitimate business, and it seeks to attract to its membership only those who want only such results and do not want a speculation on their family's protection. And it does not try and does not think he is getting his insurance cheaper than any other man, or at the expense of any one else, or at less than its true cost.

"INVESTMENT" INSURANCE.

But plain life insurance has to contest the field with so-called "investment insurance." As if anything like "investment" could come out of companies that take from fifteen to twenty-five cents for expenses out of every dollar that comes in. The lack of foundation is concealed from ordinary eyes by an arrangement to postpone all dividends for ten or twenty years—the longer the time the higher the commission to the agent and the rebate to the applicant. Whoever dies leaves behind him all the surplus his premiums have earned above the proper cost of carrying his insurance while he lived, and those who lapse forfeit their surplus and also all or a large part of the reserves accumulated from their premiums, in the hope that the forfeitures will be so many as to fill up the hole made by great expenses and furnish great dividends to those who live through the term and keep up their policies. The immorality and cruelty of setting men to speculate on what ought to be absolutely sacred to the protection of their own and other men's families is obvious. But the "estimates" and "illustrations" have tempted a multitude, but only to disappointment.

To illustrate: One of the great pioneers in this sort of speculative life insurance is settling this year, 1895, the dividend on Tontine policies issued twenty years ago. Its then estimate of that dividend on a policy of $10,000 annual life premiums, age 40, was $9,556; it is paying only $3,794; just 39.70 per cent. of its "estimate." Scores of millions of dollars of reserves and accumulated surplus on lapsed policies that ought to have gone to give some remnant of protection to the families of those who lapsed or to enable them to keep up their policies, have been forfeited to the Tontine pool; but the great expenses incident to doing a speculative business all over the world have eaten up the "profits" and left but that pitiful outcome.

Mark, now, how the dividend-producing power of this speculation is steadily waning. The company referred to began issuing these twenty-year Tontines in 1871, and therefore first paid a twenty-year Tontine dividend in 1891. On policies like the one just cited that dividend was estimated at $9,556. Here are the dividends paid: On policies issued in 1871 the dividend in 1891 was $4,976, or 52.07 per cent. of the estimate; on policies issued in 1872 the dividend paid in 1892 was $4,456, or 46.63 per cent. of the estimate; on policies issued in 1873 the dividend paid in 1893 was $4,366, or 45.67 per cent. of the estimate; on policies issued in 1874 the dividend paid in 1894 was $4,106, or 42.96 per cent. of the estimate; on policies issued in 1875 the dividend paid in 1895 is $3,794, or 39.70 per cent. of the estimate. Perhaps the company itself furnishes the best comment on this history in its preface to its book of "Estimates" used by agents: "While the results of the future must necessarily depend on the experience of the future, * * * figures based on past experience furnish the best attainable data upon which to judge of the management of the Society and the value of its Tontine assurance."

When these policies have received their one Tontine dividend they fall back into the annual dividend class. And the annual dividends are slight.

As the "investment" quality dies out its form is attractively varied to conceal the want of substance and to create the illusion of giving much for little. The policies are made to have an appearance of liberality as to conditions which is false in part and for the rest part destructive of honest mutuality and of public morality.

The legitimate business of a life insurance company is the payment of death losses out of the premiums paid by its members. Aside from making its contracts absolutely just and secure, the great merit in administration is to take as little money as possible from its members; to do the business as cheaply as possible; to make their annual payments as small as possible. To assume to convert the payment of losses of any sort into an investment operation is an absurdity. Any advantage to a favored few can be had only by the wholly needless sacrifices of multitudes, each one of whom hoped to be of the favored few.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

The assets January 1, 1895, are $62,234,925.33 by a most conservative valuation, an increase of $871,520.72 during the year. The liability for reinsurance reserve on business based on the assumption of earning 4 per cent. annual interest (prior to April, 1882,) is $44,308,852; on business based on the 3 per cent. interest assumption (all since April, 1882,) it is $9,912,209. This last item of reserve is considerably over $1,000,000 more than it would be on a 4 per cent. interest basis. The company is so much stronger than any legal standard requires, or than any competitor. As the rate of interest tends to gravitate downward our position in this matter is one of congratulation to our policy holders and of satisfaction to the management.

The other liabilities are $1,137,621.55, leaving a surplus of $6,876,212.78, which has been referred to elsewhere.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

In forty-nine years of business the Connecticut Mutual has

Received—		
For premiums	$182,687,139.61	
Interest, rents, and bal. profit and loss	78,431,472.59	
Total		$261,118,612.20
Disbursed—		
Death claims and endowments	$93,793,207.42	
Dividends	53,449,157.09	
Surrendered policies	22,388,503.94	
Total paid policy holders	$169,630,868.45	
Expenses	22,699,810.01	
Taxes	8,241,535.38	
		200,572,218.84
Balance, net or ledger assets, Jan. 1, 1895		$60,546,398.36

We commend this record to your careful scrutiny.

In its business conceptions, plans, and methods, its strength, economy, equity, and unparalleled results to its members, The Connecticut Mutual stands in its totality the matured fruit of time, experience, and conservative administration; carrying in itself the vigorous and healthful seed of a beneficent future.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB L. GREENE, President.

—Adv.

IGNORANT OF THEIR DANGER

FLOOR OF THE CHURCH WEAKENED DURING THE MGR. MAY FUNERAL.

People in the Centre Aisle Were Quietly Moved Away and the Services Were Not Interrupted.

The prompt action of some carpenters, and the coolness of a priest, prevented what might have proved a catastrophe yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.

The funeral services of the Very Rev. Mgr. Michael May, Vicar General of the Brooklyn Diocese, who died on Monday night last, were being held, and every seat was occupied, and the aisles were crowded. There were at last 5,000 people in the building.

Carpenters and masons at work on the vault in the basement discovered that the floor above them had sunk several inches in the centre, and that the cross beams had split, as had also the big girders supporting the cross beams.

The floor was swaying, and, realizing that it might give way, and that hundreds might be crushed, they ran out of the building and told their fears to one of the priests.

He announced quietly to the people in the centre aisle, the place of danger, that they would have to go the sides or the rear of the church in order to clear the centre aisle for the procession. While they were doing so, ignorant of the real reason, the workmen in the basement braced up the flooring, and the menace was removed.

The solemn requiem mass was begun at 10 o'clock, when the priests marched to the church in a body from the parochial residence. The church was draped heavily. The casket rested on a catafalque in front of the altar, the lid being removed, and around it were thirty lighted candles. In the hand of the dead Monsignor was placed a golden chalice.

The office of the dead was chanted by the Rev. Father Gould and the Rev. Father Kiely, and the mass was sung by Vicar General the Rev. P. J. McNamara, who was assisted by the Revs. Father Schway and Hensleman.

A choir of 120 voices rendered a Gregorian chant, and Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., blessed the body. The Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese, pronounced the panegyric in English, and the Rev. P. Dauffenbach of Winfield, L. I., preached in German.

In the chancel and front pews were seated Bishop Wigger of Newark, Abbott Hilary, O. S. B., of Newark; Abbot Alexis Edelbrock, O. S. B., of St. Anselm's Abbey; Father James J. Connelly, secretary of Archbishop Corrigan; Vicar General McNamara, and the Revs. Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul's; Michael Wagner, St. Bernard's; George Fesee, St. Boniface's; Father Smith, Great Neck, L. I.; John Hanselmann, St. Benedict's; A. Nieman, St. Michael's; Father Mealia; Ignatz Zeller, St. Mary's; John B. Hoffman, St. Nicholas's; William McGinnis, D. D., St. Patrick's.

Father Corbett; Frederick Daetzhouer, St. Nicholas's; William Wayrich, Redemptorist's; Thomas Carroll, St. Vincent de Paul; James Crowley, St. Mary's; Henry Ludecke, St. Vincent de Paul; Ambrose Schumacher, College Point; Peter Schwarz, Amityville; George Kaupert, Annunciation; Jacob Petri, Atlantic City; John Koebele, Lindenhurst; Thomas Hanselmann, St. Catharine's Hospital; John Arnold, Martin Long, Andrew Kierman, All Saints'; Father Wissell, Redemptorists, Annapolis; John D. Kieley, Transfiguration; Father Hieronymus, Domican; Peter Soponara, Lady of Mount Carmel.

J. Hartnett, Dr. O'Donohue, St. John's College; Father Capistran Cloud, Lady of Sorrows; Father Boniface, St. Boniface; George Bauer, St. Joseph's; Ludger Beck, St. Francis; Antony Kesseler, St. Joseph's; John Schwinn, St. Boniface; A. B. Schwenger, Assumption.

At the conclusion of the services, the casket was carried into the basement by the pall bearers, Thomas Haslach, Anton Schimmel, John Rober, John Timmes, Louis Groerer, Joseph Pfeffer, John Zimmer, G. Schlechter, John Breneir, Joseph Herte, John Ienhoff, Frank Debold, Joseph Moller, Michael Sommer, B. Allgaier, Andrew Schmidt, and George F. Berlinbach.

The casket was placed in a copper-lined box, and in the presence of the priests deposited in the vault.

HAYWARD'S WITNESS WAS AGAINST HIM

Said He Saw Defendant with Miss Ging Just Before the Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—The State was startled and the defense given a disagreeable surprise just before adjournment this afternoon. It was known that M. D. Wilson, a liveryman, could give some important testimony concerning the case, and, as the State did not call him, the defense concluded to find out what he knew. All along he has refused to tell his story, and when he was called to-day it was expected that he would be able materially to help the defense. But he did not.

On the contrary, he was the most dangerous witness called by either side. He said little, but the burden of that testimony was that he met the carriage in which Miss Ging was riding near the spot where Blixt claims to have met the woman and Hayward, on Kenwood Boulevard, just before the murder. He also testified that there was a man with her, and, in response to further testimony, he declared that the man was Hayward, and that he had picked him out the next morning.

C. J. Bartleson, whose daughter accompanied Hayward to the theatre on the night of the murder, told of Hayward's visit to the house, and his testimony accounted for all but eleven minutes of the time for which it is intended to prove an alibi for the defendant. During these eleven minutes, the prosecution contends, Hayward had ample time to meet Miss Sing and Blixt on Kenwood Boulevard, direct Blixt where to go, and then to go to the residence of Miss Bartleson and escort her to the theatre.

A National Bank for Granville.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Controller Eckels to-day authorized the Granville National Bank of Granville, N. Y., capital $50,000, to begin business.

GRAY DIED AT HIS POST

He Was Unconscious When He Reached His Station.

ILL DURING THE WHOLE JOURNEY

The Body Will Lie in State in the Indiana Capitol—Senator Ransom Mentioned for the Succession.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Isaac P. Gray, United States Minister to Mexico, who died at 7:05 o'clock last evening, arrived yesterday morning. The Pullman car conductor found him unconscious in a berth at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon arrival here Minister Gray was carried from the train on a stretcher to the American Hospital, and Dr. Bray was at once summoned. The physician informed Mrs. Gray that her husband would not live through the day. He remained unconscious till death. He had been sick during the entire journey from St. Louis, and when taken to the hospital it was found that his lungs were so badly congested that they were nearly set; respiration was slow, and the face of the unconscious man was nearly black.

The wife and son of the dead Minister were almost constantly at his bedside, as were Edward C. Butler, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation during the absence of the Minister; T. T. Crittenden, Consul General of the United States to Mexico, and other prominent people who are intimate friends of the Gray family. When death resulted there were present at the bedside the Minister's wife and son, Bayard; the attachés of the legation, physicians, and several friends. The body was embalmed last night, and was removed at 1 o'clock this afternoon to the United States Legation. Americans crowded the rooms to pay their last respects. A guard of honor from the Twenty-first Regiment was placed at the legation by the War Minister. The colors were draped, and as the body was carried in they were lowered and the band played a funeral march. The body was placed on a temporary bier, with a splendid wreath of camelias, sent by Mrs. President Diaz, at the foot. Four sentries were placed in the room with the coffin, and others stood guard on the stairs and outside. President Diaz also called in person at 8 o'clock. To-morrow morning the entire Diplomatic Corps and the whole garrison, together with President Diaz, will accompany the body to the Central station, where it will be placed on a north-bound train. President Diaz has ordered that all flags on public buildings be kept at half mast until the body crosses the border. Minister Bariscal has written expressing the deep regret of the Government. The regret here is universal, as Minister Gray was highly respected by all who had come in contact with him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—Pierre Gray, son of the dead Minister to Mexico, said to-day that his father's body would be brought here at once for burial. The funeral will undoubtedly be a large and notable one, many organizations from over the State having already signified their intention to attend. The body will probably lie in state at the Capitol. The Legislature has adjourned out of respect to the memory of the ex-Governor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The members of the Indiana Congressional delegation held a meeting this afternoon to take action on the death of the late ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray. Senator Voorhees presided, and Representative Bynum was made Secretary. Every member of the delegation save Messrs. Holman, McNagny, and Johnson was present. After brief eulogies upon the deceased, the following committees were appointed: To draft resolutions—Senator Turpie, Representatives Bynum and Waugh; to attend the funeral—Representatives Brown, Taylor, McNagny, Hammond, and Johnson.

A petition asking the President to appoint Senator Ransom of North Carolina Minister to Mexico was signed this afternoon by every Democratic member present in the Senate, and when that body adjourned it had about twenty-five signatures. The remainder of the Democratic Senators will sign the petition to-morrow, and it will then be sent to the President. Mr. Ransom's term of office as a Senator expires with this Congress.

GRAY'S POLITICAL CAREER.

He Early Resorted to the Practice of Counting a Quorum.

Isaac Pusey Gray, who died Thursday night at the City of Mexico, had been a conspicuous figure in the politics of Indiana for a quarter of a century, and, by reason of having been presented by his State to Democratic conventions for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominations, had become in a sense, something of a national character.

Born in Chester County, Penn., in 1828, he removed to Ohio in 1836. He became a clerk in a country store, and, in later years, its proprietor. At the age of twenty-seven years he removed to Union City, Ind., and established himself in mercantile business. His early education had been much neglected, but, during his business career, he had devoted his spare time to a study of the law, and soon after his removal to Indiana was admitted to the bar. In after years Mr. Gray said that it was not because of love for the law that he adopted it is a profession. But he had an intense liking for politics and felt that the practice of law was almost an essential stepping stone to success therein.

In Ohio Mr. Gray was an active Whig, but that party had disintegrated when he reached Indiana, and he cast his lot with the Republicans. He early developed great ability as a practical politician, and his services were made use of by Gov. Morton, an adept in party management, who was just coming into that power which he exercised so mercilessly for many years.

When the war of the rebellion began Mr. Gray was commissioned as Captain of Volunteer Cavalry, but illness compelled his retirement before he had seen actual service. Later on he organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was made its Colonel, but again illness forced him to resign without having participated in actual hostilities.

After holding several minor offices, Mr. Gray was elected as a Republican to the State Senate, and became its President. It was while acting in that capacity that he adopted for a special occasion, in plan of "counting a quorum," which many astute party managers have thought prevented his nomination for Vice President in 1888 and 1892. The question of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising the late slaves, was before the Senate. That body was so divided between the two political parties that the Republican majority could not command a quorum. The Democrats were filibustering against the ratification, and, in order to break a quorum, resigned their seats in a body. Gov. Baker, after the adjournment of the Legislature made necessary by the lack of a quorum caused by the resignation of the Democratic members, ordered special elections. The Democrats who had resigned were all returned. Then a special session of the Legislature assembled. Again the proposition to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment was brought forward and again the Democrats of the Senate resigned. Three held on, however, to constitute a quorum to pass appropriation bills and watch their opponents, it being part of their programme to absent themselves the moment a vote was called for on the proposition to ratify the amendment. This plan was frustrated by President Gray. The employes of the Senate were all Republicans. He secretly ordered the doors of the Senate Chamber locked, and then called for a vote, which was taken. The Democrats bolted for the corridors, only to find all means of egress cut off. They could get no further than the cloakroom, and President Gray counted them present and not voting, and certified that the bill for ratification had passed. The ratification by Indiana gave the Fifteenth Amendment the votes of the number of States required to incorporate it in the Constitution.

This act of Mr. Gray, which, at the time, was loudly applauded by the Republican press of the country, came back to trouble him twenty years later. In 1872 Mr. Gray was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor before the Republican Convention, but was defeated. Then he joined the Liberal Republican movement, and was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for President. Two years later that movement had passed into history, and Mr. Gray became a full-fledged Democrat. Though not on the most friendly terms with Thomas A. Hendricks, then the recognized and all-powerful leader of the Democratic Party in Indiana, Mr. Gray was nominated for Lieutenant Governor in 1876 by the Democrats, and was elected. On the death of the Governor, "Blue Jeans" Williams, in 1890, he succeeded to the Governorship, and served for about six weeks. In 1884 he was nominated and elected Governor, and served until 1888.

In 1888 there was practical unanimity in the Democratic Party in favor of the renomination of President Cleveland, and for the first time in many years Indiana failed to present to the Democratic National Convention a "favorite son" for the Presidential nomination. But she had a candidate for the second place in the person of Gov. Gray. Mr. Gray and the late Senator Joseph E. McDonald had been unfriendly since 1881. In that year McDonald's term as Senator expired. The Legislature was Republican. Naturally enough, Mr. McDonald expected the complimentary vote of his party. His chagrin was great when the Democratic caucus made Mr. Gray the candidate for Senator. In the Summer of 1888 there was a fierce contest between the Gray and McDonald factions for control of the party in Indiana. The Gray faction won, and the delegation to the St. Louis Convention was instructed for Gray for Vice President. At St. Louis it looked as if he would get the nomination, and, indeed, he received 164 votes. But the McDonald men were active outside the convention, and industriously circulated among the Southern delegates the story of the manner in which Mr. Gray had secured the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. This sort of warfare proved effective; the South went to Thurman, and he was nominated.

Again in 1892 at Chicago, the story of the quorum counting was retold with effect. Until the roll was called on the Presidential nomination it was not known how Indiana would vote. More than half the delegates were friendly to Mr. Gray, in whose behalf an active campaign for the Presidential nomination had been made. He had refused to permit the positive withdrawal of his name in spite of the clamors for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. At the last moment, however, the Cleveland men triumphed, and the State's vote was given to the successful candidate. Then an effort was made to secure second place for Indiana man. For a time it seemed as if the effort would prove successful, Gray and Stevenson were practically tied on the ballot, with enough scattering votes to prevent a nomination, but once more the story of the Fifteenth Amendment was told to the Southern delegates, several States from below Mason and Dixon's line changed their votes, and Stevenson was nominated.

After the convention Mr. Gray was active in the campaign in Indiana, and, shortly after the inauguration of President Cleveland, was made Minister to Mexico. Mr. Gray is survived by a wife and two sons, Pierre and Bayard. The latter was his private secretary in Mexico. The serious illness of the former was the occasion of Minister Gray's visit to Indianapolis, during which he contracted his fatal illness.

NEITHER HOUSE AT ALBANY HAD A QUORUM

Bill Presented Looking to the Preservation of the Palisades.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—There was not a quorum in either house when the proceedings began.

In the House, Mr. Burns of Westchester introduced a bill for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, who shall serve without pay, to confer with Commissioners from New-Jersey regarding the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson. They must report to the Governor within the year.

Mr. Ainsworth's bill to provide for the payment of salaries of experts appointed to examine books of racing associations was advanced to third reading.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Ainsworth fixing the age of consent at eighteen.

Six members only were present at the session of the Senate, and each handed up a batch of petitions against Sunday opening.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate advanced to third reading the following bills: Senator Lexow's, relative to lands in Richmond County, devised by Courtlandt Palmer; Senator O'Connor's, providing cumulative sentences for intoxication, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy in New-York; Mr. Wray's, relative to the pay of Justices and stenographers of the Supreme Court in Kings County.

On Monday night Dr. Brush of Kings will introduce a resolution in effect that the daily sessions of the House begin at 10 A. M. instead of 11 A. M. Both houses adjourned to Monday night at 8:30.

MISS HAWLEY DEAD IN STAMFORD

Had Been Missing from Her Aunt's Home Since Wednesday.

STA

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A REMARKABLE DIARY

THE MELANCHOLY OF STEPHEN ALLARD. A Private Diary. Edited by Garnet Smith. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

The machinery of this volume is simple enough. It is ostensibly the diary of a dead friend, one Stephen Allard, who studied at Oxford. Allard wrote poetry and played on the violin. Then he apparently disappeared. Next, news came of his having gone to live on some farm in Devonshire. Then came tidings of his death, and in his desk was found the diary which Mr. Garnet Smith edits.

Stephen Allard was consumed with melancholy, and in his diary he examined the causes, with the possible remedies, of his melancholy. The man is his own critic. He has periods when he acts as his own censor. He is not afraid to face the charges that other men may bring against him. He is not always enamored with his own mental conditions. He may or may not scorn himself. Anyhow, the editor writes: "It may be that, instead of deploring the publication of such a book," the weaker brethren "should find in its negations new ground for simple faith; while, on the other hand, those who deem themselves strong should possibly find cause to distrust their presuming strength." As to this last clause, whether emanating from Stephen Allard or the editor, we should ask, Why propagate that catching malady which goes by the name of mental hypochondriasis?

There would be more than one method which would serve for the understanding of this remarkable volume. The erudition of that hypothetical personage Allard strikes the reader at once. To nurse his melancholy the author seeks every potion. He is as familiar with the Greek as he is with the modern French decadent. In all his reading his hobby is to find the distressing and to batten on it. It is an extraordinary amassing of all that has been ever written expressive of human discontent. Whatever is mournful, dreary, unwelcome, is collected with a pitiless industry. If there were an index of names to be found in the volume the men who have had their moments of passing depression might all be recorded. Bent on searching for the vexations of life, the author takes apparent pleasure in poignant sorrows. The volume might be deemed by some as index rerum of varied croakings. But this would hardly be treating the work with proper justice. If Stephen Allard is always fighting with his surroundings, his past, his present, his future, he gives with uncommon skill the diagnosis of his cruel malady. Maybe it began only with simple ennui, to take later on a firmer hold, until it became chronic.

In the second part of the volume the keen analytical powers of the author are conspicuous. When, during this century, certain men began to be disenchanted, disillusionment was in vogue. We say certain men, because as a class the coterie must have been small. If they wrote their morbid themes, their influence was of the slightest. The common error of those who twang their instruments in the minor key is to believe that the rest of the world is in sympathetic unison with them. As the century advanced men "grew weary of their weariness," and addicted themselves wholly "to positive action in the pursuit of wealth." Then melancholy moped by itself, for now came the reign of utilitarianism and industrial progress. Mr. Garnet Smith asserts that there is a return of the self-same malady, but in an aggravated form. We see no good reason to assent to this. If the Amiel book gave some slight indication that a certain harmless kind of melancholia was ripe, it was an isolated case, an exceptional one. There was "a little wave of interest," and then it subsided, because "attention was diverted to some newer moral pathological curiosity."

If such melancholy does exist that is anything like a constant quantity, can we assign a reason for it? Perhaps. The malady of the beginning of the century may have been due "to the forced inaction that followed the stirring martial years of the generation which fought for or against the Empire." Could it have been that the ideas man strove to attain had resulted in naught? There are unquestionably certain seasons of human reaction. It might have been that the melancholic few suffered, hoping so much from industrial progress, and that so little came from it. But the depressed man, who writes of his mental condition, knows nothing of mines or manufactures. His never is a life of action.

"Knowledge is pain, and understanding is vanity." That is true as far as relates to the experiences of a man in the older days of his life, but the world is not, according to the general census, made up of humanity in its declining years. Youth, if healthy, is hopeful. God has not made man so utterly dissatisfied with his lot as these pessimists would have us believe. If this were the case, the world would be at a standstill.

Abhorrent is the idea of Nirvana, or man's craving for utter extinction. See its impossibility. How can a man find his utter extinction by means of silent absorption unless he be fed by some one else? It is a material impossibility. We have human progress because men work—and pray—and believe in a future. Even if nature seems hard, some men do feel and believe that the work they are doing is not so much for themselves as for those who are to come after them. Unconsciously they are striving for the future regeneration of their kind, though between their poor selves and the better men to come there may be a limitless period. Morbidity is selfishness.

It is far better to look upon a volume like the one under notice as the diary of a person who, having the seeds of physical disease within his body, felt mental reaction from bodily suffering. The appreciation of a volume of this precise character depends then entirely on temperament—even on race. It would address itself, too, to the particular age of the reader, and as much as anything else in accordance with various phases of health. To be melancholic is not a normal condition. There are certain diseases which never are present without affecting the mental processes. "I feel depressed," the patient says to his medical adviser, and with the cure of some minor bodily complaint a more cheerful view of the world follows. A laughing, grinning man may not always have a sound brain, and the melancholic, lachrymose personage may be equally wanting in some fibre of the cerebellum.

What we above all want to show, though fully impressed by the high literary qualities of "The Melancholy of Stephen Allard," is this: That the habitually-depressed man is an aberration, something unconformable to the general rule—in fact, he is anomalistic. Not one infinitesimal fraction of an inch has Schopenhauer or Hartmann or Leopardi taken away from the size of the man. If optimism and pessimism are the extreme poles, well, then, contentment makes a saner man and melancholy an insaner man. If Stephen Allard is to be credited, there are even those mad enough to feel real pleasure in being miserable.

It was just as well that Stephen Allard died of pneumonia. A natural death was a fortunate conclusion. But, after all, why take a book of this kind seriously? We may not always be wanting to break out into loud guffaws. We all must acknowledge that life is a serious problem, but what is the good of invoking all kinds of doubts and inventing phantasmagoria which are to trouble us? One cannot help going back very far for the origin of such distressing conditions of mind. Mental phenomena remain, not absolutely the same, but still the traces of what were once universally believed in will occasionally crop out. To doubt—to be tormented by vague fears—found an early embodiment in the most remote of religions, and so, if we carried out Stephen Allard's ideas, we might after a while give them those impossible forms which are rife to-day in the demoniacal pantheon of the remote and barbarous East.

THE "BIG FOUR" OF THE HARPERS

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vols. LXXXVIII. and LXXXIX., December, 1893; November, 1894. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3 per volume.
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. 1894. Folio. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.
HARPER'S BAZAR. A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction. Vol. XXVII. Folio. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $7.
HARPER'S WEEKLY. A Journal of Civilization. Vol. XXXVIII. 1894. Folio. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $7.

As a new year gets well started, we are accustomed to receive the four periodicals of the Messrs. Harper—their weekly publication for men of action and thought, the one for the ladies, the one for the children, and the great monthly repository for all the world—the world American and the world English. Each volume reminds us again and again what art and what industry go to the making of these foremost and most famous of American periodicals.

In these two semi-annual volumes of the monthly magazine are to be found more than one series of papers which set the world talking during the year 1894. First, of course, we have "Trilby," which began its career in these pages, and, so far as its magazine history is concerned, here ended its career, but only to enter upon a career wider and more absorbing in cloth covers. Mr. Howells's name is here in more than one number; so are the names of Poultney Bigelow, Richard Harding Davis, Howard Pyle, Charles Dudley Warner, Julian Ralph, and Brander Matthews.

Like each of the other publications, the "Young People," in the bound volume, has an interest of a kind which the separate numbers could not possess. Here we have not only bulk and completeness, but continuity and greater variety. We see, in fact, how ample is the range over which the editor disports himself, and what scope there is to his resources. Now it is Capt. Charles King who charms us with army tales, and now William J. Henderson, whose province is the wide province of the sea. Maria Louise Pool, Kirk Monroe, and Ruth McEnery Stuart have other stories in this volume.

What strikes us most in The Bazar each year is the amount of matter not related to the fashions. Here are stories by eminent writers—for example, William Black; essays on social topics, talks about health, about cooking, about schools, about five o'clock teas, and about horse and dog shows. Variety is the word for this table of contents, and another word is freshness.

In The Weekly of the Harper house we catch on every page some note of the world's events for the year just gone. Here are forcible reminders in pictures, editorial articles, and news sketches of events which have been making history, now in politics, now in religion, now in commerce, now in law. We are reminded of the strike that Debs controlled while he could, of the movements for good roads, of the election that gave us Strong for Mayor, of the scandal of the Sugar Trust in Congress, and the year's famous dead. We see that in that year of business trials many human transactions came about in the familiar and ancient way.

LITERARY NOTES

—A third collection of books belonging to Charles B. Foote will be sold next week by Bangs & Co. It comprises first editions of English and American authors, almost complete sets of original issues of the works of Lewis Carroll, Andrew Lang, William Morris, Norman Gale, Dante G. Rosetti, William E. Henley, Henry D. Thoreau, Robert Louis Stevenson, with examples of bookmaking from the Ballantyne, Chiswick, and Kelmscott presses, and a few rare works by Braithwaite, Fielding, Gray, Donne, Keats, Pope, &c.

—Harper & Brothers have ready the following books: "The Literature of the Georgian Era," by William Minto, edited, with biographical introduction, by William Knight; "Modern Missions in the East," by Edward A. Lawrence, and several works of fiction; "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," by Walter Besant; "The Phantoms of the Footbridge, and Other Stories," by Charles Egbert Craddock; "Hippolyte and Golden Beak," by George Bassett; "A Farmhouse Cobweb," by Emory J. Haynes; "The Adventures of Jones," by Haven Carruth, and "Men Born Equal," by Harry Perry Robinson.

—The Messrs. Scribner are about to issue a uniform library edition of the more popular prose works of R. L. Stevenson, comprising sixteen volumes.

—Two new books about birds are on the announcement list of Macmillan & Co. One is "Summer Studies of Birds and Books," by William Warde Fowler, author of "A Year with the Birds," and the other "Structure and Life of Birds," by F. W. Headley.

—Under the title, "Christianity and Agnosticism," Thomas Whittaker has about ready Dr. Henry Wace's new work discussing recent attacks on the Christian faith.

—A sixpenny edition of "The Golden Butterfly," one of the novels of Walter Besant and James Rice, is announced in London. Of three of Charles Reade's novels issued in the same form at least a hundred thousand copies each have been sold. The edition of "The Golden Butterfly" will comprise one hundred thousand copies.

—Karl Karoly, who wrote a book on Raphael's madonnas and other works on art topics, is preparing an exhaustive account of Venetian painting, which will be issued here by Macmillan & Co., with photographic illustrations of masterpieces.

—Hall Caine's novel, "A Son of Hagar," is issued by R. F. Fenno & Co. of 112 Fifth Avenue. It has numerous full-page illustrations by Alfred Hencke, with a portrait of the author as frontispiece. Mr. Caine dedicates it to R. D. Blackmore in these appreciative words: "It must be an exceeding great reward, beyond all the rewards of material success, to know that you have written a book that is deep, tranquil, strong, and pure. Again and again you have nobly earned that knowledge. Across the more than thirty years that divide us, the elder from the younger brother, the veteran from the raw comrade, let me offer my hand to you as to a master of our craft. To the author, then, of a romance that has no equal save in Scott, I humbly dedicate this romance of mine."

—William R. Jenkins has published "Partir á Tiempo," José de Larra's one-act comedy, edited and annotated by Prof. Herdler; "El Final de Norma," Pedro A. de Alarcon's graceful novel, edited and annotated by R. D. de la Cortina; "Fortezza" and "Un Gran Giorno," novelettes by Edmondo de Amicis, with explanatory notes by Prof. T. E. Comba, and "El Pajaro Verde," a tale by Juan Valera, edited and annotated by Julio Rojas. The editors of these books address themselves to English readers; knowing by experience as teachers the questions which they should answer, they anticipate these questions. Mr. Jenkins publishes also several manuals and text books: "L'Art d'Intéresser en Classe," by Victor F. Bernard; "La Traduction Orale et la Prononciation Français," by Victor F. Bernard; "Les Historiens Français du XIXe Siècle," by C. Fontaine, "Conversation des Enfants," by Charles P. du Croquet; "Simples Notions de Français," by Paul Bercy, and Mme. Beck's "French Verb Form." They are books the practical utility of which is easily verified.

—Hermann Bahr says of Hermann Sudermann, "I envy his talent much less than his beautiful black beard." Sudermann is the German novelist and dramatist, Bahr the great Austrian literary critic.

—Camille Doucet will publish a volume of his reports to the French Academy.

—Lucien Descaves proposes a subscription to buy a lot which may serve as a grave for Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. The author of "Axel" died so poor that one of the Parisian editors had to pay for his funeral.

—Ferdinand Bruntière is to publish a book of critcial studies on Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Leconte de Lisle, Octave Feuillet, Paul Bourget, and Renan's "Peuple d'Israel," and an essay on "La Lutte des Races."

—Paul Bourget's impressions of America, "Outre-Mer," will be published in two volumes at the end of this month.

—A new volume of "Souvenirs" of Baron de Barante will be published next month. It will relate the first struggles between Thiers and Guizot, in 1830 and 1831. The book will contain a great number of letters of Dino, Decazes, Thiers, and the Duchess de Broglie.

—The work of Michelet is to be republished by Calmann-Levy, with several important prefaces by specialists. Pierre Loti will write the preface for "La Mae," Bourget will write the one for "La Femme," Dumas the one for "l'Amour," and Camille Pelletan the one for "Soldats de la Révolution."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"CHIMMIE FADDEN," MAJOR MAX, AND OTHER STORIES. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

METEOROLOGY, WEATHER AND METHODS OF FORECASTING. Description of Meteorological Instruments and River Flood Predictions in the United States. By Thomas Russell. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF ROSWELL P. FLOWER, GOVERNOR, 1894. 8vo. Albany: The Argus Company.

STREET RAILWAY INVESTMENTS. A Study in Values. By Edward E. Higins. 1895. 8vo. New-York: Street Railway Publishing Company. $2.

FAMOUS QUEENS AND MARTHA WASHINGTON. Paper Dolls, with Numerous Robes, Crowns, &c. By Elizabeth S. Tucker. Long 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE. Book I. Cantos IX.-XII. Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part IV. With six full-page and other illustrations by Walter Crane. 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

A HISTORY OF THE NOVEL PREVIOUS TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By F. M. Warren. 12mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

FIVE LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE. By Bernhard Ten Brink. Translated by Julia Franklin. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

SUMMER STUDIES OF BIRDS AND BOOKS. By W. Warde Fowler. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL. From the Rule of the Persians to That of the Greeks. By Ernest Renan. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

THE AMATEUR EMIGRANT. From the Clyde to Sandy Hook. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

JACK O'DOON. A Novel. By Maria Beale. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF. Being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC ILLUSTRATIONS AND SYMBOLS. Moral Truths Mirrored in Scientific Facts. By a Barrister of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple. 8vo. New-York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $2.

THE WOMAN WHO DID. By Grant Allen. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

A SIREN'S SON. By Susie Lee Bacon. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper. 25 cents.

LA PETITE PARVISSE. Moeurs Conjugales. By Alphonse Daudet. 12mo. Paris: Alphonse Lemerre. 70 cents.

REST. By William W. Wheeler. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

LIFE. A Novel. By William W. Wheeler. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

TRILBY. Revised. By Leopold Jordan. Illustrated by Philip and Earle Ackerman. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

CELESTE. A Novel. By Elizabeth M. Sutton. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Assemblyman George R. Malby is at the Metropole.

—State Senator George W. Robertson is at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts and Chapman Coleman of Louisville are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly; Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

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DUTIES SHOULD BE APART

Dr. Parkhurst on the Police Board and the Chief.

HE WOULD DIVORCE THE OFFICES

What He Says of the Appointment of Avery D. Andrews, the Position of Senator Lexow, and Proposed Legislation.

The appointment of Avery Delano Andrews as Police Commissioner to succeed John C. Sheehan is regarded to some extent by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst as an indication that Mayor Strong does not favor his idea of dividing the administrative and executive branches of the Police Department.

"Mr. Andrews, personally," said Dr. Parkhurst to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening, "is undoubtedly well fitted for the position, but too much stress is laid upon his military record as a promise that he will make a good executive officer. Now, while a military man may possess the qualifications needed at this time for such a post, it seems to me that a man of administrative, rather than executive, ability should have been selected, so that I fear it is not Mayor Strong's intention to separate the two functions.

"The executive functions of the Police Department should be vested in the Chief of Police, and the administrative in the Police Commission, whether that commission consist of one man or one hundred men. They should not go together. The Chief of Police should refer all matters requiring administrative action to the Police Commission, and exercise himself executive control of the force. In this way the Chief would have complete control over the Police Department.

"Such concentration of authority in the Chief would, I think, be of great advantage to the city, because it would make him directly responsible for the conduct of the Police Department. Concentration of power in one individual is a good thing, because he feels the responsibility resting upon him and is apt to be moved in his official actions by the best motives, and is very careful to avoid doing that which would provoke public censure.

"The Chief of Police will be weakened and the effectiveness of the force will be invalidated by any sort of distribution of executive authority between himself and the administrative board. He should be the centre in which all lines of executive authority throughout the entire force meet. The Captains should not only be responsible for their own precincts, but they should be responsible to the Chief, so that in the last analysis the accountability for whatever goes amiss in the force anywhere should admit of being fastened directly upon the executive head. The weak point about the present system as we have experienced it is obscure definition of jurisdiction.

"Another element that I feel we ought to insist upon is that the Police Commission, whether it be one-headed or multiple-headed, should be purely of an administrative character. It should have no authority to call the Chief of Police to account for any of his executive acts. The line between the functions of execution and administration should be so sharply drawn that there can be no possibility of confusion or misunderstanding. This is no theory of ours, but a result that has been learned by hard and wearisome experience. The function of the administrative branch of the department will then be purely and simply to administer.

"It is reported that the Legislature may name the Police Commission in the new Police bill. I hope that prerogative will remain for the Mayor. He is certainly the person who should appoint the commission. He should also have power to appoint and remove the Chief of Police.

"I notice that certain members of the Legislature are coming here from Albany to have a conference. They had better stay at the Capitol and attend to the business the people pay them to transact. There were not enough of them on hand this morning for a quorum, and they had to be sent for. Let them stay in Albany. The Police bill is not a matter in regard to which there is any occasion for conference or any possible room for compromise. Non-partisanship is what we want. The Lexow committee knows that we want it; our Senators and our Assemblymen know it just as well as the Lexow committee.

"We do not request them to withdraw from their position, we simply demand that they withdraw from their position. They are there for the purpose of doing our will, and if they do not do it, memoranda will be kept of all those who refuse, and they will be held to account for their infidelity to their constituents."

Dr. Parkhurst said he knew nothing of a proposed conference between himself and Senator Lexow. Unless Senator Lexow was prepared to yield his bi-partisanship plan, Dr. Parkhurst also said, he should consider himself humiliated by conferring with the Senator from Nyack.

"Another matter," said Dr. Parkhurst, "upon which hardly too much emphasis can be laid, is that of the establishment of a tribunal for the trial of members of the police force. This tribunal ought not to be made up in any of its membership from members of the force or of the Police Board. Two plans have been suggested. One is that three civilians—one of them a lawyer of at least ten years' standing—should compose the trial tribunal, and the other is that it should be composed of representatives from our judiciary. In regard to the details of that question, I do not consider myself qualified to speak, but in view of past experience, it is perfectly clear that a tribunal that we can trust to do faithful and discriminating work must not be composed of representatives of the force, and certainly, consistently with the position which we have taken regarding the functions of a Police Commission, cannot be composed of Commissioners."

Dr. Parkhurst declared that the present "carnival of crime" in this city dated from Nov. 6. Immediately after election, he said, he received reports showing that the floodgates had given way, and that the city was inundated by every variety of crime and lawlessness.

"I have it," he said, "directly from criminals themselves that the police, especially in the lower ranks, stand in no fear of having their illegitimate business substantially interfered with. Something has got to be done that will convince the police force of earnestness of purpose on the part of the city and on the part of those who are now legislating for the city. Lexow's report of the condition of the force was excellent, but his legislative policy does not match his report, and, while his characterization of the police force is drastic, there is nothing in the bill he proposes that is calculated to strike terror into the hearts of its members or to guarantee us anything better in the time to come.

"If a method of police legislation substantially in accord with the points I have named can be had, I personally have very little care whether the Police Commission is made up of one, three, five, or five hundred men. It will, very likely, be found that with the withdrawal of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department and the concentration of all executive authority in the Chief of Police—I say it will very likely be found that there will not be enough left for the Police Commission to do to warrant a multiplicity of membership. Although I have long felt, and do still feel, that it will be wiser to have the administrative authority in the hands of one man, the same as the executive authority would be in the hands of one man, yet, with such provisions and limitations as have been already specified, it would seem that even with a membership of three or upward opportunities for mischief would be pretty substantially prevented, and very little left of hinge on the question of single-headedness or multiple-headedness."

A Prosperous Insurance Company.

The forty-ninth annual report of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company shows that 1894 was a prosperous year for the company. The receipts for premiums were $4,677,972.88, and the disbursements for claims by death and matured endowments $4,273,874.90. The net assets Jan. 1, 1895, were $60,546,398.36; the total liabilities $55,358,712.55, and the surplus $6,876,212.78.

The company loaned on real estate during the year $6,880,007.84, and its total loans were $7,084,654.52. Bonds were paid off to the amount, at cost of $178,638.80, and the par value of bonds now held is $11,838,800, the market value Jan. 1, 1895, being $12,700,047.

The dividends paid to policy holders were larger than in 1893. A like increase will be made in dividends on policies renewing in 1895.

The Connecticut Mutual, in forty-nine years, has received for premiums $182,637,139.61; for interest, rents, and balance, profit and loss, $78,431,472.59; total, $261,118,612.20. Disbursements for death claims and endowments were $93,793,207.42; dividends, $58,449,157.09; surrendered policies, $22,388,508.94; total paid to policy holders, $169,630,868.45.

The expenses were $22,899,810.01, and the taxes $8,241,535.88. The balance, net or ledger assets, Jan. 1, 1895, $60,546,898.86.

Paintings in Oil
BY THE LATE
J. M. TRACY.

This choice collection of Paintings of Dogs to be sold, without reserve, by order of Messrs. WILL H. LOW and C. KLACKNER, Executors, on the evenings of February 20 and 21, will be

On Exhibition

This (SATURDAY) evening, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, and every day thereafter until the close of the sale, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M., at the FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 Fifth Av.
The attention of art lovers is invited.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS INDICTED

Messrs. Norton and Quinn Must Plead To-Day to a Charge of Violating the Ten-Hour Law.

Benjamin Norton, President, and Daniel J. Quinn, Superintendent of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn, were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday on two counts, charging them with violating the ten-hour law, in having compelled Jeremiah Desmond and James Dwyer, conductors, to work more than ten hours in twelve consecutive hours.

When the presentments were made in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, the defendants were not present, and Judge Moore ordered that they appear before him this morning to plead.

The witnesses against the two railway officials before the Grand Jury were Master Workman Connelly, John Giblin, William H. Davidson, Patrick J. Desmond, and James Dwyer.

With the indictments handed up against Messrs. Norton and Quinn were others against Patrick O'Brien, Charles Wakefield, Michael Howe, John Walsh, John McNamara, George Roberts, James Gunn, alias Dunne; John Lentz, Andrew Mackay, Patrick Mannery, Francis Campbell, John D. Fitzgerald, Joseph Unkin, Edward Kelly, Henry Holden, Michael Brady, Robert Le Sage, Henry Kelly, Richard Wales, Timothy Donohue, Walter Muller, Joseph Hummer, Fritz Probst, and Max Slutsky, for malicious mischief during the strike.

James Dunbar and Andrew Rhodes were indicted for participating in a riot on Jan. 29, 1895.

Their counsel pleaded not guilty to the charges, with leave to withdraw and demur to the indictment.

REPORTED TO THE SENATE

Finance Committee Favors Repeal of Discriminating Sugar Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance this morning ordered a favorable report on the bill passed by the House repealing the discriminating duty on all sugars imported from countries that pay an export sugar bounty, and the report was made in the course of the day.

The Republican members of the committee objected to the repeal of the duty because they did not look upon its imposition as a violation of the treaty rights of Germany, and for the further reason that it would be but a change in a general section of a tariff act to which they were opposed and which could only be corrected by the elimination of the whole section. While, therefore, they permitted the Democrats to order a favorable report on the bill as it came from the House they notified the Democrats that as soon as the report should be made, or soon thereafter, Mr. Aldrich would move to recommit the bill. Mr. Sherman was the only Republican who indicated a favorable opinion of the bill.

When the bill was reported to the Senate Mr. Aldrich at once offered the following:

Resolved, That the bill, (H. R., 8,310,) together with the bill (H. R., 7,971,) now on the Senate calendar, be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report back the said bill, (H. R., 7,971,) being a bill "to exempt from duty sugars, molasses, &c.," to the Senate favorably, with amendments as follows:

First—To re-enact the reciprocity provisions contained in the third section of the Tariff act of Oct. 6, 1890.

Second—To provide for the payment of a bounty to the domestic producers of sugar in accordance with the terms of said Tariff act of Oct. 6, 1890.

Third—To provide for any deficiencies in the revenue that may arise from the removal of all duties upon sugar or from any other causes by imposing a customs duty upon wool, and increasing the customs duties or the internal revenue taxes upon articles of luxury.

C. L. TIFFANY'S EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY

Congratulations Received from His Friends and Employes.

Tiffany & Co.'s employes extended congratulations to Charles L. Tiffany upon the occasion of his eighty-third birthday yesterday.

They transformed his office on the second floor into a conservatory, and overwhelmed him with their sincere wishes for many more years of health and prosperity. Before the morning hours had passed, the flowers were banked up beyond the office partitions, and additional tributes were received from friends in such quantities that Mr. Tiffany had them dispatched to his home.

Among cable dispatches received by Mr. Tiffany, in addition to a very large mail, was one from Charles T. Cook, vice president of Tiffany & Co., and Mrs. Cook, who are traveling abroad.

Mr. Tiffany was born at Danielsonville, Conn., on Feb. 15, 1812. He came to New-York in 1837, and established the business over which he still presides. Henry Labouchere's London Truth in a recent issue, reviewing the London branch of the house of Tiffany & Co., said of Mr. Tiffany:

"He is the Grand Old Man of the jewelry trade. He started his business in New-York in 1837, the branch in Paris in 1850, and that in London in 1868. The latter has only been carried on in a comparatively small way until quite recently, but it is now making considerable strides, and its present premises are about to be enlarged. Although the founder of the business, Charles Tiffany now rivals our Grand Old Man in the matter of years, he is still the moving spirit in the whole concern."

A New Deputy Controller.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—State Controller Roberts to-day appointed Willis E. Merriman Second Deputy Controller. This was done under a new law creating the office, which was approved by the Governor yesterday. The new Second Deputy takes charge of the work assumed by the department in auditing accounts of charitable institutions. Mr. Merriman has been chief clerk in the department for many years.

Aldridge Makes No Appointments.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge arrived in the city this morning from his home in Rochester. He has recovered from the trouble affecting his eye, but, contrary to expectation, said he would not announce any appointments to-day.

Says Food Is Unsuitable.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Commissioner Letchworth to-day filed a report with the State Board of Charities charging that the meat furnished inmates of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath is unfit for use as food.

RIGHT OF STUDENTS TO VOTE

DENIED BY A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Justice Follett Dissented, Holding They Might Acquire a Residence That Would Give Them the Right.

The right of students to vote was defined yesterday in an opinion handed down by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien, in this opinion, declare that students temporarily residing in New-York have no right to vote, while Justice Follett, the third member of the court, dissents, upholding the rights of the students.

The matter came before the court in an appeal from an order granted by Judge Barrett, directing the names of Henry Meiser, John Neilson Barry, George Grinnell, Jr., and Thomas Henry Yardley to be stricken from the list of registered voters of the Second Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District. They were all students in the General Theological Seminary last November, and had been for some time previously.

The point before the court seemed to rest upon the construction of the Constitution, which says that no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of being a student in a seminary of learning.

Justice Follett, in his dissenting opinion, says:

"The section of the Constitution relates to persons having a residence in some other place than that in which the seminary is situated at the time they became students, but it has no application to persons who were residents of the city or town where the seminary is situated before or at the time they became students. The mere fact that a person is a student in and lives at a seminary does not disqualify him from being or becoming an elector, provided he is a student of the election district independently of his connection with the institution as a student; whether he lives at the seminary or at a private house in the same election district is immaterial."

Judge Follett declares that a person has an absolute legal right to change his residence or domicile. The mere fact that he is a student does not prevent him from acquiring a new domicile, and if he does change he is entitled to vote at his new abode.

"None of these students had a home, abiding place, or residence elsewhere," the Judge continues. "If any of them had died here, his will would have been probated here. Each student is liable to taxation on his property in this city, and also liable to military duty under the laws of this State. Each also supports himself, and all the obligations of a citizen rest on him."

The Judge declares that no warrant can be found in the Constitution or the laws of the State for denying them all the privileges of citizenship.

"The evidence in this case showed that none of these students had any residence elsewhere," he says, "and had resided in this city for several years; and several of them had voted here at prior elections. Grinnell was a lay reader in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and Barry a lay reader in a church at White Plains."

The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

ARGUMENTS IN THE WYSE CASE.

Each Lawyer Says Unpleasant Things About the Other's Client.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wyse had their last fling at each other in court yesterday through their respective lawyers. Gilbert D. Lamb, representing Mr. Wyse, told what a bad woman Mrs. Wyse was, in his opinion, and E. B. Hinsdale paid a similar compliment to Mr. Wyse.

The two lawyers took almost the entire day before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, summing up in the suit brought by Mr. Wyse to recover $150,000 worth of property he had conveyed to Mrs. Wyse.

Mr. Hinsdale, speaking for the defense, opened the proceedings, and during a speech of two hours said, among other things, that the talk of Mrs. Wyse exercising "undue influence" was moonshine.

"Why," declared Mr. Hinsdale, "it might better have been claimed that Wyse had an undue influence over this woman, whom he had wronged again and again, but who nevertheless had so often forgiven him when he craved forgiveness."

Counsel on the other side smiled at this, and Mr. Hinsdale exclaimed, in dramatic tones:

"Sniggering and laughing will not hide the truth. It will burn out. The alleged insanity of Mr. Wyse from 1883 up to six months before the action was brought was the most convenient insanity I ever heard of, and the evidence given in support of it is too trashy for consideration in a court of justice.

"I am sorry to have to refer to the attack upon the character of Mrs. Wyse. It was brought into the case simply to prejudice it. You may search the record with a microscope and you cannot find one stain upon that lady's character, save and except that brought up by her drunken, maudlin husband, and that at a time when his purpose was to extort money.

"We can only meet the foul slanders of this drunken, loathsome husband with the lady's word. We can only stand it off with her life since she was married and the host of friends who had never forsaken her."

Mr. Lamb then took the floor. He said that the defendant merely used Wyse until she had obtained possession of his property; that she had gone away from him repeatedly, so that she could dictate her own terms for returning, and that eventually, when she could get no more out of him, she brought suit for separation on the ground that he had been a habitual drunkard for nineteen years.

"Mr. Wyse was a reputable man, connected with one of the foremost publishing houses in the world," said Mr. Lamb. "He was well known for many years, but who knew Mrs. Wyse until she purchased acquaintance with her husband's money? When an attack was made on her character she made no attempt to repel it."

Judge Freedman gave counsel two weeks in which to submit briefs.

TWO MONTHS FOR MAX HOCHSTIM

The Prisoner's "Pull" Failed to Work with Judge Cowing.

Max Hochstim, the man with a "pull," was yesterday sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for assaulting Henry Freudenthal, a reporter for The Staats-Zeitung. Hochstim's political influence on the east side manifested itself strongly in the shape of letters appealing for clemency to Judge Cowing, before whom the prisoner was arraigned.

A very different man from the Hochstim during the trial was the Hochstim who walked to the bar when Judge Cowing got ready to impose sentence. All his assurance and confidence were gone. The defiant look with which he had stared at the Court during the trial was gone. He did not turn around and greet his admirers with a smile and shrug his shoulders, as he had done a hundred times a day during his trial. He did not even look at the Court, but kept his eyes firmly fixed on Clerk Hall.

F. B. House, the prisoner's counsel, first moved for a new trial. Justice Cowing denied the motion. Mr. House then produced over forty letters and affidavits, which plainly showed the boasted "pull" was not mythical. All were signed by the most reputable and respected merchants, professional men of the east side, while not a few were from well-known politicians. All told of the high moral character of the defendant in the community, and that his reputation for honesty, sobriety, and peace was of the best.

After glancing carelessly through the lot, Justice Cowing said he intended to do his plain duty in the case and would not be influenced by anything for or against the prisoner. The defendant had, according to the verdict of twelve men, assaulted the complainant. A fine would not suffice to preserve the dignity of the law, and he would therefore send the defendant to the penitentiary for a period of two months.

Hochstim took the sentence coolly, and it is understood will appeal to the higher courts.

Life Sentence for Capezzuto.

Michael Capezzuto, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree for shooting his wife, Anna Fiora Capezzuto on Nov. 4, 1894, was yesterday sentenced by Judge P

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—Merry Wives of Windsor and Balladmonger. Matinée—Merry Wives of Windsor.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney. Matinée.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.

BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed. Matinée, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée, 2:30.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Darkest Russia. Matinée, 2:00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Little Trooper. Matinée.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno. Matinée, 2:00.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Faust. Matinée, Falstaff.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	30	25	3:30 P. M.	32	32
6 A. M.	31	24	6 P. M.	32	33
9 A. M.	32	28	9 P. M.	26	30
12 M.	31	30	12 P. M.	28	28

Average temperature yesterday.....28¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....29⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....33¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Southwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

LET THE TEST BE MADE.

The shameful exhibition in the House of Representatives on Thursday is, after all, only an incident in the long struggle which this country has had and must still have to rid itself of unsound currency. It was not a decisive event; it was a very significant incident. Probably its chief importance lies in the proof it gives that we are not likely fully and finally to settle this question until the people have had an opportunity to vote upon it as the one issue in a Presidential election. The speeches made in the House and the votes given in each party show that, almost without exception, the matter was treated purely as a political, partisan, and factional matter, and not at all as one involving a permanent principle of national policy. This was in part made possible by the situation. Every one knew that the contract entered into by the Executive would secure the protection of the gold reserve whether the Ways and Means bill authorizing gold bonds were passed or not. The gold bonds would save the country a half million yearly for thirty years, but the coin bonds would, at greater cost, do the work. Since, then, the enemies of the Administration could vent their spite, jealousy, and envy without really defeating the main purpose of the loan, the temptation was too great for them. They yielded to it, and the so-called debate became simply a prolonged chorus of discordant yapping and snarling by the Blanches, Trays, and Sweethearts of the House; by the Republicans, the anti-Cleveland Democrats, and the Populists.

In this scandalous sport no man made a worse showing than Mr. Reed. His support of the bill was not even half-hearted. His speech was in effect an explanation to his followers of the various excuses that could plausibly be given for voting against the bill. It was full from beginning to end of the lie suggestive. It misrepresented the purpose and the action of the Administration. It ostentatiously surrendered all grounds for supporting the bill, and gave the hint to the Republicans that the bill was a doubtful means of helping the Treasury out of a situation in which it had been involved by Democratic folly, and that if the bill should pass by Republican votes it would be an act of great magnanimity without any great gain to the country. In effect, Mr. Reed said to his party: "Here is a bill to save the Democrats from the discredit of using $16,000,000 to meet a necessity that would not have arisen had the Republicans been in power. Of course, it would be a generous thing to do, but, if you don't do it, the position of your party in the next Congress will not be injured, and far be it from me, who would like greatly to be President, to ask any of you to do anything disagreeable to you. I am going to vote for the bill myself, because I have been sharply called to book for my recent behavior, and I want to stand well with all sides. But I know that it will not pass the House, and I beg you all to understand that I have the utmost respect for those of you who are about to defeat it." This was the spirit of the altogether shifty, uncandid speech of Mr. Reed. Much good may it do him. It will certainly not win him the confidence of honest and sensible men.

Meanwhile, such interest as still survives in the behavior of Congress will now be transferred to the Senate, where it is evident that a determined effort is to be made by the silver men to secure a test vote on the question of free coinage. We trust that in this effort they will not be opposed by the sound-money men. On the contrary, we can see nothing to be gained by evading such a vote. As we have already frequently pointed out, the apparent strength of the silver men and "cheap"-money men has been due to the cowardice with which each party has opposed them. There are enough of them in each party to exercise a strong influence by threats of desertion, while at the same time each party has tried to dodge any open committal against them. It would be better now to let them have a vote, and see just how each party will divide. It is pretty certain that there will not be a majority for free coinage in the Senate at this session, but it is not at all certain that there will not be one in the next Senate. We are convinced that it is time to know the truth and give the people a chance to act upon it. We have the tariff question pretty well out of the way for some time. There will be no legislation of importance on that question for two years. If in that time we can settle the currency question so that it will stay settled, it will be an enormous advantage. It may take a Presidential election to do it. Let us, then, have the question no longer evaded, but pushed to the front until every party has been compelled to face it. If each party shall split and we can get a definite issue in 1898 that will enable the people to vote Yes or No on the question of honest money, there is no doubt what the answer will be, and it will stand.

WHAT WOULD THEY HAVE?

It is said that "the Republican leaders" in the Legislature are determined to carry out the plan of reapportioning the Congressional districts of this State. Presumably the purpose must be either to rectify inequalities supposed to favor the Democratic Party or to accomplish some gain for the Republican Party by new inequalities.

In either case one is moved to inquire what the Republicans of this State expect. What do they want, the earth? Last Fall they cast 53.05 per cent. of the State vote and they elected 29 out of the 34 members of Congress, under what they presume to call a "Democratic gerrymander." The Democrats cast 40.82 per cent. of the vote for their straight ticket, headed by Senator Hill, and elected only five Congressmen in the whole State. Besides, Democrats cast 2.16 per cent. of the total vote for Wheeler and contributed an unknown amount to the Republican percentage, on account of disgust with bossism and abuse of political advantage by their own party.

In other words, the Republicans, with little more than half the votes, secured five-sixths of the Congressmen, while the Democrats, with considerably more than two-fifths of the votes, got only one-sixth. Is this evidence that the districts were so arranged as to give Democratic advantage? Does it show that the Republicans failed to get all they were entitled to? Won't it strike the average citizen that there is something swinish about this proposition to redistrict, in view of the fact that party advantage is always the motive?

The Legislature may have the power, but it is the intent of Congress that the apportionment after each decennial census shall stand, and that the districting shall be stable. This partisan upsetting has been tried in other States, but the result has generally been disastrous to the party perpetrating it. No sooner does a party get power than its politicians proceed by their hoggishness to sacrifice it. That seems to be what the Republicans at Albany are trying to do now in quite a variety of ways.

MAKING A NEW SORT OF PARK BOARD.

A novelty has been introduced into the City Government by Mayor Strong, founded, of course, on unfamiliarity with the municipal department with which it is associated. Under the law constituting and regulating the various departmental divisions of the City Government, the head of the Park Department, its governing body, consists of a board of four Commissioners. They are of equal power and dignity. It is one of the Mayor's duties to appoint each of them, and the regular term of each is five years. There is neither discrimination nor differentiation in the power or status of these Commissioners. Various propositions have been made from time to time to have the Park Board consist of three members, or of five, or of one; but as it is, it consists of four. There is certainly a distinct virtue in the board being large which has in charge the city's most costly and jealously-guarded property, the public parks. The discussion, the friction, and the consequent deliberation and publicity of it all is an invaluable power of resistance against hasty or secret misuse of the Park Commission's trust. This is a common and universally accepted rule where the work to be done is varied and requiring always study and judgment. There is little danger of the department suffering from a delay in doing things on which the judgment of the Commissioners is divided; the danger is naturally great that if all decisions could be made off-hand and unknown to the public much harm might come from it.

This commission, composed of four members, selects one of its number each year to be the President, or executive head, who can be appealed to for decision of the lesser questions concerning the working of the department; and the President of the Park Department is, moreover, ex officio a member of the important civic body which affects directly or indirectly the entire property of the city, the Board of Street Opening. In this capacity he is as distinctly a general officer of the city as the Mayor himself, or as another member of the Street-Opening Board, the Controller, also elected by popular vote. The Park President is elected for one year, and the office has habitually rotated among the four equal Commissioners. The salary attached to the office has been a moderate compensation for the extra duties required of the President, but at no period have the other members of the Park Board been idle, and never has the entire burden of the board's supervision devolved upon the President. Every man appointed must by the legal theory be qualified by his accomplishments, his age and physique, and his private circumstances to be a Park Commissioner to the full extent of his proper functions, one of which is supposed to be the exercise of the chief office at some time during his term. In this way the board remains a homogeneous organization of four members, and although occasionally, of course, some have been excused from being President, the very fact that that office is held but a year has enabled many gentlemen of special qualifications to become Park Commissioners, who, if they had been required to be President permanently, would have been unable to enter the board. In the City of New-York the supply of men fit to be Park Commissioners on the understanding created by the law and by the custom will always be sufficient.

Well, Mayor Strong has brought in a new idea, which seems to us unsound. He has appointed three gentlemen, selected with a view to their personal respectability, not one of whom, as we understand it, is, for one reason or another, expected to devote his whole time to the duties of a Park Commissioner. None of them expects to be President. None expects either to come into that close relation enjoyed by the President with the department, nor to serve the city in turn as a member of the general Board of Street Opening; or in any of his minor positions, such as that of an ex officio member of the Directories of the museums, or of a future botanical or zoological garden, which, being established, would naturally make the Park President a Director.

Thus the Mayor has reduced the board, which the law says shall consist of four members, to three, and to that extent he has seriously altered the conditions established by the statutes for deciding all question concerning the parks. To these three Commissioners the Mayor, without warrant of law, has delegated the selection of a fourth, who, by the necessity of the case, must be different from themselves and different from any Commissioner intended by the people or by the statutes. He is to be the President permanently, in continuous receipt of a salary. The effect of this is to transform the executive head of the Park Department, with his various appurtenances, from a citizen counted on to be of a certain type and to serve the city substantially gratis, into a permanent political officeholder, with his post salaried high enough to produce a radical change in its character and in the character of the occupant. But this is not all. This fourth Commissioner is to be a creature not of the Mayor, but of his other three irresponsible colleagues. They are to put the Mayor's seal to his certificate. Instead of serving without pay he is to be paid, and instead, therefore, of being necessarily of the standard type for a Park Commissioner intended by the law, identical with his colleagues, he is differentiated, and when it comes to voting upon the deliberations of the board, an interloper. His would be a place which any gentleman might well hesitate to accept.

It is difficult to see how a Park Board, such as the city is entitled to, can be obtained upon the present lines. To speak frankly, but by the simple word of the law, the proper course would be to abandon the plan and appoint the fourth Commissioner in the usual way to the usual powers and privileges.

FOR POLICE REFORM.

The most conspicuous characteristic of the plan of legislation for reforming the Police Department of the city, outlined by the Committee of Ten appointed by the Chairman of the Cooper Union mass meeting, is the evident purpose to eliminate politics completely from the administration of the department. As politics has been the source of the evils and abuses that have grown up in the police force, the proper remedy is to divest its control from political influence.

It is proposed to accomplish this by having the Superintendent, or Chief of Police, appointed by the Mayor, and made the executive head of the force, with full responsibility for its efficiency and good conduct, by limiting the administrative head of the department to duties that are strictly administrative in their character, and by having all appointments and promotions in the force made in strict accordance with civil service rules.

In order to relieve the head of the department from all functions of a legislative or judicial character, and from all control of the election machinery, it is proposed that the power to frame and amend the regulations shall be lodged in the administrative head of the department and the executive head of the force, subject to the approval of the Mayor, that a special tribunal shall be created for the trial of delinquencies, and that the Bureau of Elections shall be made a separate bi-partisan board. The question whether the head of the department shall be a Commissioner or Commissioners seems to be left open, but it is declared that "the theory of bi-partisanship in any shape must be sedulously avoided," and that the number "must in any case be an uneven one." As the Commissioner or Commissioners would have practically no "patronage," no power of promotion or punishment, and no connection with the conduct of elections, the question whether there should be one Commissioner or three would seem properly to depend upon the extent of the labor to be performed. There would be no scope for politics in the office, and as the financial administration of the department would be "assimilated to that of the other departments of the city," it is not likely that the duties would be too heavy for one man. The preference of the committee for a single head is indicated in its suggestion of a salary of $7,500 for "the chief Commissioner" for his "service as such," and $2,500 additional for acting as Trustee of the Pension Fund.

Among the minor suggestions of the committee is one for compulsory retirement of officers above the rank of Sergeant; for a clear legal definition of the duties of the police on days of registration and election, and a provision that no member of the force shall belong to a political club or be assigned to polling places in the precinct in which he resides or performs his regular duties; that the Park police be placed under the control of the Police Department, and that the inspection of boilers be transferred to the Fire Department. With regard to the reorganization of the present force the plan does not vary materially from that proposed by the Senate committee. It would give the special commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, and the Mayor himself summary power of dismissal and appointment until the process of reorganization was completed, and for that the committee thinks that at least a year should be allowed.

This plan seems to be pretty nearly an ideal one for purging the department of its discredited and discreditable material and for freeing it from politics and from the danger of relapsing into politics. It is radical and thoroughgoing, but the case is one requiring that kind of treatment. The measures intended to accomplish the end in view have not yet been perfected, and there may be changes of detail in the plan proposed. Its purpose is unquestionably sound, and the means for attaining it are on the whole well devised and likely to be effectual. The only serious question is whether the Legislature can be induced to do for the city what is best for its public interests, and what its own people want. It should at least have a chance to answer this question for itself.

THE REJECTION OF MR HEALY.

Senator Hill may as well recall his Democratic Club speech. The Senate's rejection of Mr. Healy shows that it is still some months or some years too soon to begin the work of reconciliation in the Democratic Party in the State of New-York. Spite and vindictiveness are not conciliable qualities.

Following the usual custom, the Finance Committee and the Senate itself must have rejected Mr. Healy on the advice and request of one or both of the New-York Senators. We do not know that Mr. Hill advised rejection. We only say that the fact of rejection makes his speech denouncing "brutality," "dissipation," "speculative sporting," and entreating respectable Democrats to cement a more perfect union, as untimely as violets in January.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard's declaration that "no test can be more crucial than the test whether a Democrat of Mr. Healy's reputation and ability is to retain his place among Democratic leaders" puts the issue tersely and clearly. That is the way the respectable Democrats to whom Senator Hill appealed look at the rejection of Mr. Healy.

The matter is really fundamental. It underlies the principles of the party, for there can be no use or propriety in talking about principles or about the party even so long as what Mr. Hill calls the brutality and speculative sporting end of the party insists that men like Mr. Healy shall not hold office.

THE CONSISTENT ALDRICH.

Five weeks ago Senator Aldrich, spokesman and tariff leader of the Republican side of the Senate, published a long statement setting forth the reasons why the Republican Senators, under his leadership, were opposed to even a consideration of the question whether the discriminating duty on German sugar should be repealed. At that time there was in the Senate, reported from the Finance Committee, a bill repealing both the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound and the Sugar Trust's protective differential of 1-8 of a cent, and the Republican Senators had voted against any consideration of it. There has since been passed by the House a bill repealing the discriminating duty alone—a bill which the Senate Finance Committee favorably reported yesterday. Mr. Aldrich and his followers have undertaken to defeat it by raising all the questions which, five weeks ago, he professed a desire to avoid in order that the business of the country might not be disturbed.

We quote below that part of his statement, published on Jan. 12, in which the philanthropic Senator from the States of Rhode Island and Havemeyer invited the attention of his countrymen to this desire:

"The introduction of this question [as to the repeal of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound] in Congress could not fail to reopen the entire tariff question, to precipitate a tariff debate, to unsettle the business of the country, which is only just beginning to reach a normal basis, and to destroy any beneficial results from what it had been hoped was to be an adjustment of the tariff situation for at least two years."

Before he thus explained that he longed above all things to protect business interests by preventing any reopening of the tariff question, Mr. Aldrich in behalf of himself and his Republican associates had formally proposed to the Democrats a revision—at this session—of the entire tariff, to be made by increasing every duty in the list by 15 or 20 per cent.!

The House bill to repeal the discriminating duty, for the benefit of our threatened and already-diminished export trade in meats and other food products, having been reported in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich now takes the action which he professed five weeks ago to oppose, and has set out to bring on that discussion, that reopening of the tariff question, that disturbance of business, that "destruction of beneficial results" arising from "an adjustment of the tariff situation for at least two years," which he then, as he said, desired to prevent. He has moved that the bill be recommitted, and that the committee be instructed to report it again with additions. What are they? A bounty for the Louisiana sugar planters, the enactment of which would upset the entire sugar schedule; the re-enactment of the McKinley reciprocity provisions, which would also involve a radical reconstruction of the sugar schedule, and even the repeal of the revenue duty on sugar and the loss of the revenue yielded by it; and new tariff duties, not specified, sufficient to compensate for putting sugar on the free list and to make up for the repeal of the McKinley duty on wool and other changes in tariff rates.

It should be borne in mind that it is Mr. Aldrich himself who has done this. He did not stand aside and groan and wring his hands while some other Senator was "reopening the entire tariff question" and trying to "unsettle the business of the country" and "destroying" those "beneficial results." He came forward and did it himself, having first induced his associates to support him in the work.

It is unfortunate that the passage of the simple little bill to repeal the discriminating duty may be prevented by Mr. Searles's associate in the Providence street railroad combination, but the Republican leader and coming Chairman of the Committee on Finance is determined to establish a reputation for consistency and honesty at any cost.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

It was a very remarkable showing as to the way in which the civil service law has been treated that was made by the Senate committee on Thursday. The plan of the report was exceedingly simple and conclusive. The principle of the law in this State has been fairly applied in the City of Brooklyn. The same principle prevails in the civil service law of the United States and in that of Massachusetts. In each of these three cases the law has been fairly and intelligently administered. In each of them the number of places in the service excepted from the rules has steadily lessened; the number that have been filled by non-competitive examinations has also steadily lessened; the number of those filled by competitive examinations has steadily increased. In New-York State the exact reverse has taken place. The proportion of competitive places in Brooklyn has risen to 92.8 per cent., in the Federal service it is 91 per cent., in Massachusetts it is 100 per cent., in the State of New-York it is 12.49 per cent. That tells the whole story. There is no need to go into details; there is no particular use in trying to fix the responsibility. The law has been outrageously maladministered, neglected, evaded, and in, the language of the politicians, "beaten."

But whatever may be the responsibility for the past, the future is in the hands of the present Legislature and the Governor. The committee reports a fair, full, and effective law, carrying out the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the State. It provides for a central commission with powers adequate to the work intrusted to it, free from arbitrary interference and required to give the whole time and energy of its members to that work. With such a commission fairly selected, the service would be as far and as fast as practicable brought under the competitive system, which, with rare exceptions, is the only sound and efficient system. It is no longer a question of expediency or experiment. The experiment has been amply tried, under varying conditions, for a long period of years, and the result is perfectly plain and well established. There is absolutely no question left open but that of good faith. If the Legislature act in good faith, this law, so far as its essential provisions go, will be passed. If it be passed, we believe that the Governor will do his part and New-York will take its place where long since it should have been taken, in the front rank of reform.

PLAYING AT GOVERNMENT.

The latest reports from Hawaii indicate that the persons at present engaged in "running" the islands have come to the conclusion that it will not do for them to engage in the business of hanging their political opponents under the sentences of drumhead courts-martial. That is a very sensible conclusion, and indicates that the Hawaiian managers have not lost their heads so completely as some of their partisans in the Senate of the United States. They are aware that the favorable opinion of civilized mankind is of great value to them and that the course they seemed at one time to be contemplating would bring upon them universal condemnation.

The Hawaiian Government nobody regards as anything but a makeshift. It is still as provisional in fact as it was at first in name. It was not formed in order to govern Hawaii, but to hand over Hawaii to the United States, and is not so much a Government as an organization of "promoters" and "boomers." It does not pretend to represent the population of the islands, and of course it has no more title of descent or tradition than it has of popular representation. Its one pretension is that it is more intelligent, virtuous, and Christian than the population it assumes to rule.

Now, a Government so formed is the last in the world to go killing people who are opposed to it. A Government that derived its power either from inheritance and prescription or from the consent of the governed could afford to do things that a company of speculators and boomers in possession of a group of islands cannot afford to do. It is plain that the "Government" of Hawaii has been going on in a very high-handed way already. The editor of a newspaper in Honolulu who has been criticising the American Minister has received an official note from the "Foreign Secretary," reminding the editor that the United States was a friendly power, and admonishing him of the impropriety of speaking ill of its representative. There seems to be in this a suggestion of a drumhead court-martial for the offending editor if he continues to offend.

However that may be, the Hawaiian Government has acted very sensibly in refraining from killing anybody for opposing it or even for conspiring against it. It is not "hedged" by any divinity whatsoever. It might inflict capital punishment for political offenses upon native-born Hawaiians without being injured except in reputation, if the other Hawaiians chose to submit. But to inflict the same punishment upon citizens or subjects of any foreign nation would be a very dangerous course for the Government to enter upon. "Deportation" is the very furthest point to which, in such cases, it would be safe for it to go.

A writer in The Contemporary Review attacks with energy, wit, and the knowledge of an experienced physician the ideas, so widely held and so often expressed, that humanity is getting into a terribly "decadent" and nerve-sick state; that modern life exhausts by its rush and worry the minds and bodies of all who are subjected to its acuter phases, and that civilization has brought as many, perhaps more, evils than benefits in its train. To all statements of this kind, he says, the general and sufficient answer is "Fudge!" Whoever chooses to make more definite reply to the prevalent pessimism of these days has the essayist's authority for stating that insanity is not on the increase; that, while certain maladies, like heart disease and apoplexy, carry off more victims than formerly, it is only because other diseases, like smallpox, typhus, and the like, have yielded to the attacks of science, and yet people must die of something; that men, and especially women, live longer and healthier lives than ever before; and that, of the multitudinous so-called nervous diseases, a large part are not nervous at all, half the others are only maladies that hitherto went unnamed, and the rest are due, not to civilization, but to neglect of civilization's most simple precepts.

It is lamentable to observe that the malady which, for lack of a better name, may be called Aubrey-Beardslitis, is of a highly infectious nature and is making dreadful ravages among the decorators of billboards and the illustrators of soap advertisements. Pictures of women mystically tall, robed like parrots in green and red, and traveling along paths that invariably meander from the southeast to the northwest, meet the eye on every elevated station and at the end of all the magazines, and show the existence among our younger artists of an epidemic that should receive the instant attention of alienists and the clergy.

"Little Eyolf," the latest of Ibsen's plays, is remarkable for one thing, at least, and that is its astonishing similarity, in motive, construction, plot, and personalities introduced, to an antique drama belonging to a class about which the Scandinavian and his votaries are never tired of making the most unkindly remarks. Every theatregoer remembers how one Gilberte Brigard came to marry a man named Sartorys, how her sister Louise made trouble in the house, how the handsome Valreas took advantage thereof, and what part was borne in these events by the child Georgie. Exactly these people, transferred from France to Norway, and from 1869 to 1895, appear in "Little Eyolf." It being an intensely "modern" production, of course the active happenings of "Frou-Frou" are replaced by disquisitions on grief, marital responsibilities, and the exceeding queerness of the commonplace, but otherwise the parallelism is startlingly exact. Rita is a mature Gilberte, Asta duplicates Louise, Allmers shows what Sartorys became after paresis had made him interesting, Borgheim presents the Copenhagen ideal of an impassioned lover, the "rat-wife" is old Brigard in petticoats, and Eyolf is Georgie, plus crutches and the power of speech. Doubtless every Ibsenite will deny indignantly this impious suggestion of "unconscious cerebration" on the master's part, but none the less they had better put in circulation a paragraph to the effect that he never attended a performance of Meilhac and Halévy's work.

HURRYING RAPID TRANSIT WORK

The Commissioners to Meet To-day with the Mayor and Controller to Decide Upon Routes.

The Rapid-Transit Commission adjourned on Thursday subject to the call of President Orr, and yesterday he called a meeting for to-day at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering routes for an underground road from the Battery to the northern boundary of the city on the east and west sides of the city.

The difficulty that the commission has been laboring under of late was that of getting the Mayor and Controller to meet with the other Commissioners and decide the most important question before them, that of routes, and when an adjournment was taken on Thursday it was with the understanding that the next meeting should be held when the Mayor and Controller could be present.

There was no intimation at Thursday's meeting that another meeting would so soon follow the adjournment, and to-day's session is due to President Orr's activity in the matter and the desire of the commission to at once get into a position to secure new consents and make perceptible progress in rapid-transit matters.

In speaking of the meeting yesterday, Secretary Delafield said: "Chairman Orr has decided upon a meeting in order to discuss the new routes and to have the board determine upon some action, if possible. As far as I know, that will be the only business."

The Commissioners expressed their pleasure yesterday at President Orr's success in arranging for a full meeting so soon after the adjournment.

Commissioner Inman was particularly well pleased to have the meeting to-day, and said:

"We are not trying to do things hurriedly, but well. The change in routes will make necessary getting the permission of property holders again, and our attorney says that would take about five months. That may be a drawback, but the new routes certainly have other advantages which would more than compensate for a delay of that length. For instance, the new routes will change the terminal at the City Hall Park some and widen the tunnel. At the same time this can be done at a saving of $2,500,000. Now, I believe in looking after rapid-transit business as if it was my personal business, and seeing that the city gets every advantage. A delay of a few months in a matter of this kind will, to my mind, produce good results eventually."

CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE OPERA

"Gli Ugonotti" Before an Audience That Packed the Metropolitan.

Last night was the last subscription night of the regular Fall and Winter opera season. The opera was "Les Huguenots," and although M. Maurel was not in the cast, the performance took rank with the most brilliant ever heard in this city. This was because all the members of the cast were in good voice, and the house was one of great size and not a little enthusiasm. This inspired all the singers, and the better they sang the more the enthusiasm grew, and so the two things reacted on one another to the joy of all concerned. The audience realized that they were hearing several of their favorites for the last time until the Spring season, and the favorites were quite ready to do their part.

Mme. Melba sang the music of Marguerite de Valois with her customary brilliancy, and the audience would have liked to hear her florid aria again, but she was not disposed to overexertion as she has to sing again to-night. Mme. Nordica was in good voice and achieved her usual effects with the music of Valentine. It is a pity that she is not able to infuse a little more personal magnetism into the part. Mme. Mantelli took Mme. Scalchi's place as Urbano, and was acceptable. She has neither the stage presence nor the authority of Mme. Scalchi, but she sang "Nobil Signor" better than it has ever been sung at the Metropolitan. Her "Ah, no, no, no," however, was not nearly so well done.

M. Jean de Reszke sang Raoul admirably, though he was not in the best voice. M. Edouard de Reszke repeated his fine impersonation of Marcel, and M. Plancon was again a noble St. Bris. Signor Ancona sang the music of De Nevers respectably. The chorus was not in good form, and Signor Bevignani conducted inflexibly. The recalls were numerous, and there was a great outpour of applause at the end of the opera.

Capt. Harper Resigns.

Capt. James Thorne Harper of Company I, Seventh Regiment, yesterday resigned his captaincy on account of business and illness in his family.

Capt. Harper served eighteen years in the regiment, and at the time of his resignation there were but three Captains in the regiment whose terms of service were longer than his. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Nov. 6, 1876, was rapidly promoted, and on Jan. 13, 1887, became the Captain of his company.

Capt. Harper is the second captain in the Seventh Regiment who has announced his determination to resign this week.

To Talk on Burns and Scotland.

The last of the midwinter course of free Saturday night lectures will be given at Cooper Union to-night. The speaker will be Charles H. Govan, and the subject "Burns and Scotland."

Many fine stereopticon views will be shown, and the lecture was replete with historical information and abounding in humor and pathos.

CHINA'S BATTERED FLEET

Warship Ting-Yuen May Be Refitted at Moderate Expenditure.

JAPAN'S INTERCESSION FOR HARVIE

Nankin Apologizes to Great Britain for Hooting of Capt. Cartwright —Charleston Saves Missionaries.

TOKIO, Feb. 15.—A commission of experts has been ordered to Wei-Hai-Wei to examine the sunken Chinese war ships and report whether it will be feasible and profitable to raise and repair them. It is believed that the war ship Ting-Yuen can be raised and refitted at moderate cost.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese have made great efforts to save the life of the American, Harvie, who was arrested by the Chinese recently aboard the passenger steamer Sydney, hailing from Sydney, and was held by them on Liu-Kung-Tao, in Wei-Hai-Wei Harbor. It is not known whether they have succeeded.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that Chang-Chitung, the Viceroy of Nankin, has tendered an apology to the British representatives for the action of the Chinese soldiers, who, on Feb. 3, attacked Capt. Cartwright of the British war ship Pigeon in the streets of Nankin, hooting at him and pelting him with mud.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Navy Department has heard from Admiral Carpenter at Che-Foo to the effect that the Charleston had arrived there, after having rescued fourteen missionaries, and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries in that locality. He also stated that the Chinese still hold the island points at Wei-hai-Wei.

BRITISH CABINET HARASSED.

Chamberlain and Labouchere Plead for an Appeal to the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that any agreement with Belgium which gave to France or any other power the right to pre-empt territory in the Congo State without the consent of the great powers was not valid. No such consent, Sir Edward added, had been given in connection with the agreement between Belgium and France just published, and the right of pre-emption over the Congo State claimed by France had not been recognized.

Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment to the address that it is contrary to public interest that the time of Parliament be occupied in the discussion of measures which, according to the statements of the Ministers themselves, there is no prospect of passing, while proposals involving great constitutional changes have been announced upon which the judgment of Parliament should be taken without delay.

Mr. Chamberlain denounced the methods of the Government. The Ministry, according to their own admission, thought it improbable that any leading bill other than the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill and the Irish Land bill would become law during the present session. The Government, he said, had thrown the onus of the situation upon the House of Lords. That being the case, let them not delay in submitting to the House of Commons a resolution dealing with the House of Lords, and asking the country immediately afterward for a decision upon the question. Why, he asked, did the Ministry cling to their precarious and inglorious existence? Let them no longer shrink from their inevitable plunge, which would be the more disagreeable the longer it was delayed.

Mr. Henry Labouchère said it could not be truthfully denied that there had been a change of front in the Liberal official world in regard to home rule. On other points, too, Lord Rosebery did not seem firm. With reference to the resolution in the House of Lords matter, his utterances were uncertain, and there had been such inconsistencies in the statements of the Ministers that he (Mr. Labouchère) would like to know whether the House of Lords question had ever been discussed by the Cabinet. Could any one wonder, he asked, that a milk-and-water agitation carried on as this had been should have fallen flat? He thought a speedy dissolution would be an excellent thing, because the Liberals would then be returned to power with a larger majority than they could now command. If they staid here doing nothing, it would be worse for them. An appeal to the country ought to be the first thing. One good bill passed, Mr. Labouchère declared, would be of more use to the party than the showing of a dozen measures which they could not get passed.

After Home Secretary Asquith, Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney General, and several other members spoke on Mr. Chamberlain's motion, the House adjourned. The division on the motion will take place probably on Monday.

ENGLAND'S ARCTIC VISITATION.

Deaths Hastened, Workmen Famished, Even the Prince Neglected.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The coldness of the weather continues to cause widespread suffering and many deaths. The thermometer is 4° below the freezing point to-day, and the air is raw and penetrating. In eighty inquests held in London the verdicts have been that death was accelerated by the cold. The immediate causes of death were given as bronchitis, pleurisy, syncope, and other heart and lung ailments, incidental to the weather. The death rate has been especially heavy among the aged. The keen winds have increased distress in the dwellings of the poorest families. It is impossible to keep these dwellings warm, and, although no case of death by freezing has been reported, dozens of cases of pneumonia in the underheated or fireless rooms are brought to notice daily.

The ice pack in the Thames still impedes navigation. Work in the building trade has been suspended, and the contractors have dismissed their men for the present. The trades unions report that 36,000 of their members in London are unable to get employment and must remain idle until the weather shall moderate. The majority of these men are carpenters, plasterers, and stonemasons.

In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and several other manufacturing and trading centres the unemployed are making street demonstrations. In all these cities the soup kitchens are crowded from morning to night, yet are unable to satisfy the extraordinary demands upon them. Glasgow alone is feeding more than 40,000 persons.

The Prince of Wales's levee was held to-day at 1 P. M. The attendance was only moderate, owing to the extreme cold.

ELBE DEFENSE IN REICHSTAG.

Count Herbert Bismarck Comments on Bimetallic Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—During the discussion yesterday on the Maritime Accidents Department, Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary for the interior, declared that the Germanic Lloyds had experts at all their posts to test ships and, if vessels were in course of construction, to see that the instructions in regard to safety were carried out. Moreoyer, he said, he had before him copies of testimony given by rescued passengers and sailors of the Elbe saying that the Captain and crew of that ship were not blamable for her loss.

In his statement that the bulkheads of the Elbe were open, Herr Bebel was mistaken, for the doors were closed, as shown by the deposition of the sailor who announced the fact to the Captain, but the collision smashed the bulkhead which was the connecting wall between the engine room and the boiler room. As to the allegations that the crew had not been drilled in the handling and lowering of boats, he did not believe they were true, as, according to previous information obtained by him, the North German Lloyd's ships made their crews practice in boat drill during voyages.

Count Herbert Bismarck said about an interpollation of von Mirbach that events had proved that a bimetallic currency was not the best for the interests of national prosperity. Former monetary conferences, he said, had failed, because the representatives of the powers had attended them without any fixed instructions. If a new conference were arranged, Germany must come to an entente with at least one other power regarding the basis of the conference.

Of England he said that bimetallism had made great progress there, and had obtained great popularity. His friend Mr. Balfour would without doubt be a memeber of the next British Ministry and would help to achieve victory for the English Bimetallic Union.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe intimated that the Government would be willing to confer with the Federal Governments upon the question of entering into negotiations with the powers in regard to the advisability of reconsidering the monetary system.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Explosion of a Paraffine Lamp Kills Two Persons on Mail Steamer.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A paraffine lamp was overturned on board the Flushing mail steamer Princess Elizabeth in Queensborough Harbor last evening, killing two persons and setting fire to the vessel. The flames were extinguished before the ship was greatly damaged.

The British ship Centurion, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York for Batavia, before reported aground near Anjer Light, but subsequently floated without apparent damage, is leaking at several rivet holes. She has been surveyed, and will discharge her cargo to permit of a further survey being made.

The wrecking steamer Ranger has been sent out to search for the British steamer Loch Maree, before reported abandoned while on a voyage from Charleston for Bremen, owing to lack of coal and provisions.

The British steamer Storm King, Capt. Crosbie, from Baltimore Jan. 26, which arrived at Antwerp Feb. 13, reports having had a stormy passage, during which she lost 130 sheep. Two of her anchors are also gone, and she sustained damage to her machinery while ascending the Scheldt.

The British steamer Topaze, Capt. Gary, at Havre from Savannah, reports that in latitude 50° north, longitude 17° west she sighted a vessel about 150 feet long on fire. There was no sign of life aboard the burning ship.

The British bark Violet, Capt. Fowler, from Harbor Grace, has arrived at Gibraltar, with her cabin skylights and wheel carried away and her bulwarks damaged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Mr. Elwood, brother of Mrs. Klipfel, who was drowned on the steamer Elbe, has received a cablegram stating that one of the bodies found was that of his sister.

MEXICO'S BOUNDARY QUARREL.

Official Information that Guatemala Still Evades Real Issue.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Don Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations, intimated yesterday that Guatemala was still at its tactics of evading the real question in the dispute with Mexico. It was reported that the matter had been amicably settled, Guatemala acceding to Mexico's demands for indemnity in the sum of $1,500,000, instead of $1,800,000. Amicable settlement of the dispute, however, is as far away as ever.

President Diaz has decreed prohibition of exportation of mules and horses through the Custom Houses on the frontiner of Guatemala, the Pacific coast, and Matamoras.

COLOMBIAN REBELLION ENDED.

Official Communication Sustained by the Atlanta's Commander.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following cablegram, dated from Minister McKinney, at Bogota, Columbia, was received by Secretary Gresham to-day:

"Minister for Foreign Affairs requests us to say revolution practically ended. No fears of any further trouble. Have published in interest of commerce."

The commanding officer of the United States cruiser Atlanta reports to the Navy Department from Colon, under date of Feb. 14, that the rebellion in Colombia is considered at an end.

Minister Zeballos Will Quit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Minister Zeballos, who, in addition to his ordinary credentials as Envoy of the Argentine Republic to the United States, was specially accredited as the representative of his Government in the boundary dispute recently arbitrated by President Cleveland, has informed several of his colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps of his intended return to South America early in April to take care of his private interests, which are very large. He expects his successor to reach this country before he leaves.

Italian Amnesty and Friendship.

ROME, Feb. 15.—The Government has resolved to grant amnesty to the prisoners, excepting leaders, convicted before the military tribunals for participation in the riots at Massa di Carrara and in Sicily The decree will be issued on King Humbert's birthday, March 14. The Government has decided to send seven of the principal Italian war ships to England in June as a demonstration of friendliness. The fleet will be commanded by Admiral Sera.

Satolli to be Nuncio in Lisbon.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Standard's correspondent in Rome says:

"It is reported here that with a view to complying with the procedure customary in promiting apostolic delegates, Mgs. Satolli will be appointed Nuncio in Lisbon before being elevated to the Cardinalate."

Health of Ambassador Eustis.

MENTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Eustis has recovered from his illness, the report of which was greatly exaggerated. The complaint was a slight attack of bronchitis, which has passed away.

Fatal Silesia Mine Explosion.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—An explosion of firedamp occurred last night in the Queen Louise Mine, at Sealerize, Silesia, killing fourteen persons and injuring eight.

Rejane Sails on La Champagne.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Mme. Réjane will sail for America with her theatrical company on the steamer La Champagne, from Havre, tomorrow.

ELIZABETH POST OFFICE ON FIRE

Government Quarters and Offices Flooded—Loss May Be $15,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Post Office Building was on fire about midnight. It is of brick, three stories high, and is occupied by offices.

The fire started in the rear of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's office, on the second floor, and spread rapidly.

The entire Fire Department was called out. The Post Office is flooded and the damage will probably reach $15,000. The building is owned by the estate of W. W. Thomas and was built about four years ago.

Now "Faking" Railroad Reports.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—A report was sent out last night from New-York by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press to the effect that the receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway have submitted a report of the physical and financial condition of the property, which report is not satisfactory for the reason that it lacks definiteness. The receivers stated to-day that no such report had been submitted by them, and further that no information in reference thereto had been given out, but they are now preparing a report covering the operations of twelve months, which report will be published about March 1. It is believed that this report will be creditable to the receivers and satisfactory to the security holders.

Insane and Had $2,200.

Mrs. Frank Atwood, twenty-eight years old, of 1,956½ Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken last night from the apartments of Mrs. Henry Harrison, 663 Eighth Avenue, this city, to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from insanity, due to mental excitement, induced by being deserted by her husband. At the hospital it was found that Mrs. Atwood had $2,200 in bills in a small bag which she carried.

A Policy Shop Raided.

The police of the Oak Street Station last night raided a barber's shop at 219 Park Row, in the rear of which was a gambling house, and arrested thirteen persons. Frank Greco, who kept the place, escaped.

ARION CLUB'S PAGEANT

Spectacular Display in Madison Square Garden.

A GRAND PARADE AND DANCING

Floats Representing Air, Water, Fire, Light, Earth, and Arion —The Garden Elaborately Decorated.

As early as 9 o'clock last evening people began to wander into Madison Square Garden.

At first there were a few stragglers, then a little stream, and then a mighty flood of men in black coats and women with their finery hidden beneath long cloaks.

The Arion ball was the magnet that drew this vast throng of people. They were out for a good time, and there were very few of them that failed to enjoy the night thoroughly.

The decorations of the great interior of the Garden were on a most elaborate scale, even surpassing the Arion Club's previous efforts.

The main feature consisted of a Roman temple of classic design, erected in the centre of the ballroom floor. The six columns of this temple were crowned by a cupola, and the attic was surrounded by emblematical figures holding torches in their hands. The entire structure appeared in white and gold and was elaborately decorated with flowers, electric lights, and wreaths. Between the interstices of the columns appeared late in the evening six living pictures representing goddesses.

The ballroom proper was surrounded by thirty-two white and gold pedestals, decorated with lion heads in bronze, flowers, and wreaths. From the centre of every pedestal rose a flagstaff hung with richly-decorated banners and coats of arms. A crown of electric light on the top of each staff added to the brilliancy. These flagstaffs were connected with streamers of flowers and leaves, with hundreds of electric lights interspersed between them, and forming a continuous circle around the floor.

Leiboldt's Military Band struck up the march "Am Rhein" at 9:30 o'clock, and followed it with other selections.

Just before the grand pageant at 10 o'clock the Floor Committee, in the costume of Japanese warriors; the Lobby Committee, in the costume of Chinese soldiers; the Finance Committee, wearing carnival caps and stars, and the Committee of Arrangements, wearing carnival caps and shoulder knots, entered the Garden. Then came the grand pageant.

There were six floats, representing "Air," "Water," "Fire," "Light," "Earth," and "Arion."

Mercury, bearing aloft a banner with the inscription "Air" and "Luft" on either side, preceded the first float, which was drawn by four Ariels. On it were seated Amorites, representing the four winds, Aeolus, Aquinos, Eurus, and Boreas. Reclining on a silvery half-moon posed a pretty girl as the Goddess of Night. Zephyr, astride a butterfly, drove the chariot. The retinue was composed of a perambulating balloon, a windmill, a walking bellows, and four girls attired as kites.

"Water," which reminded the masqueraders that it still existed somewhere, was represented by the second float. A herald in glistening fishscales preceded the four sea horses that drew it. Neptune, with a sad face, sat among beautiful sea nymphs, huge nets, lobsters, and sea shells. One large shell, supported by nymphs, was occupied by a fairy pearl. Accompanying the float were eight girls, representing the Amazon, the Hudson, and other great rivers of the world. Following came three fantastic temperance fanatics, rollicking sailors, and marine cadets.

"Fire" was represented by the third float. There was a fire-spitting dragon, with the demon "Flame" resting upon his back. Four huge cyclops drew the float, and it was followed by a red-hot stove, a "hot tamala" man, and walking firecrackers.

Six alleged park policemen drew the fourth float, which represented "Light." In the centre of the float sat a girl representing the Goddess of Light. In her diadem sparkled an electric light. Six figures representing Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Venus, Uranus, and Saturn surrounded the Goddess of Light. Then came fireflies, walking gas lamps, four night watchmen, colored-light bearers, and Santa Claus, bearing an electric-lighted Christmas tree.

A herald, clad in brown, moved in front of the fifth float, which represented "Earth." The float was drawn by four "pusses in boots." On a terrace, and resting under a canopy, lay Prince Carnival, surrounded by figures representing various countries of the globe. Ruebezahl and his seven dwarfs and the Mikado of Japan, with Li Hung Chang as sun-shade bearer, made up the retinue. Figures representing the different comic papers followed.

The last float represented "Arion." More mock policemen, headed by a Captain, preceded this float. In the rear of the float rested Arion on three dolphins, holding a lyre in his left hand. In the midst of sea plants sat the Seven Muses. Father Knickerbocker as a giant, Miss Brooklyn, the body guard of Prince Carnival, a Captain, Lieutenant, drummer, and soldiers followed the float.

The officers of the society and the committees having charge of the ball, most of who took part in the march were as follows:

President—Richard Weinacht; Vice Presidents—William Hoffmann and Henry Endemann; Recording Secretary—Louis Kortum; Corresponding Secretary—Julius P. Werner; Treasurer—Constantin Lucius; Financial Secretary—Edward Gauss.

Trustees—Max Ams, E. M. Burghard, T. De Lemos, George Ehret, C. E. Hertlein, William Jürgensen, B. Kaempfert, F. W. M. Kamm, Richard Katzenmayer, R. J. Mayer, John B. Pannes, Dr. Paul Schoenemann, C. F. Splitdorf, Henry Timm, C. M. Vom Baur, and Charles Palm.

Committee of Arrangements—C. M. Vom Baur, Chairman; Richard Weinacht, Vice Chairman; F. A. Rockar, Secretary; Max Ams, William Baeder, Dr. A. Berghaus, E. M. Burghard, A. W. Cordes, T. De Lemos, Dr. M. Deschere, William Fricke, Cary Hauser, F. Hildebrandt, B. Kaempfert, J. Kastner, Richard Katzenmayer, Louis Lau, F. L. Nolte, John B. Pannes, A. J. Rollé, C. F. Splitdorf, P. Staufer, John F. Werner, John P. Windolph, and L. E. Neuman.

Committee on Finance—A. J. Rollé, Chairman; Edward Gauss, Secretary; C. Brauneck, Albert Ehrhardt, A. Gebhard, H. Gebhard, Louis Kortum, C. Lucius, Charles Lurch, R. J. Mayer, John M. Splitdorf, H. C. Timm, F. E. Triaca, Julius P. Werner, and C. F. Schirmer.

Procession Committee—B. Kaempffert, Carl Hauser, F. Hildebrandt, F. L. Nolte, R. Weinacht, C. M. Vom Baur, and F. A. Rockar.

Floor Committee—F. Von Graberg, Captain; Carl Voelcker, First Lieutenant; A. Stiefel, Second Lieutenant; Ernst Ebeling, Color Bearer; C. F. Weisenbach, Secretary; Gustav Alting, Robert Arnold, C. J. Becker, Emil A. Bischof, Franz Bopp, E. P. Botty, F. Denhard, W. Ditzel, William Endemann, Jr., George E. Gemünder, Charles J. Haenlein, John W. Heins, Anton Hilbert, Charles Himmelsbach, Frank A. Hoops, F. Kiefer, John Kiefer, Charles Kraemer, H. G. Kraft, Charles T. Krauss, F. G. Kretschmer, John C. Mahr, Jr., Franz Mayer, H. W. Metzing, George Raab, Albert N. Riehl, Louis Roediger, Carl Schwarze, Henry Splitdorf, William Steger, Henry Stemme, Joseph Unkelbach, C. W. Wagner, Joseph Weisenbach, and A. E. Werner.

Lobby Committee—Alexander Mitzel, Captain; William Hollweg, First Lieutenant; L. F. Winckler, Second Lieutenant; Emil Ams, Color Bearer; Fritz L. Ams, George E. Appel, R. H. Bartsch, Christian G. Brauneck, John W. Brauneck, Charles A. Daut, William Delveaux, F. G. Diefenbach, W. Frank Duch, Rudolph Gemünder, F. C. Gitz, Louis Gotthold, Herman Greinert, Jr., William Rudiger, Arthur J. Kastner, W. O. C. Kiene, Emil Knoepke, C. J. Koch, John Koch, L. L. Landes, M. Lenk, George Rothstein, Karl Wenz, and Joseph F. Wingebach.

It was remarked by all present that the costumes in point of richness and splendor had never been equaled at Arion Ball.

It was nearly midnight before the general dancing began. Then the following order was followed:

1. Waltz, "Gypsy Baron"....Joh. Strauss
2. Polka, "Silberglöckchen"....Fahrbach
3. Two step, "Paul Jones"....The Bendix
4. Lanciers, "Knickerbocker," De Koven Herbert
5. Waltz, "Meerleuchten".....Ziehrer
6. Lanciers, "Devil's Deputy," Jacobowski-Rietzel
7. York, "Herzblätter".....Ziehrer
8. Waltz, "Espana".....Chabrier
9. Polka, "Automaten".....Michaelis
10. Lanciers, "Rob Roy"..De Koven-Wiegand
11. Caprice, "Amalie".....Fr. Rietzel
12. Waltz, "Grubenlichter".....Zeller
13. Polka, "Carneval".....Keler-Bela
14. Lanciers, "Dedication"....Fr. Rietzel
15. Two Step, "Grand Union".....Sticht
16. Waltz, "Magnolia Blossoms"..De Koven
17. Lanciers, "Prince Ananias," Vic. Herbert
18. York, "Czarina".....Ganne
19. Waltz, "Violet".....Waldteufel
20. Lanciers, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni
21. Two Step, "Merry War"..Joh. Strauss
22. Caprice, "Down in Tennessee"..Janssen
23. Lanciers, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
24. Waltz, "Alcazar".....Otto Roeder
25. Polka, "Leopoldstädter"..Joh. Strauss

Among the dancers were more people in costume than usual, and the squad of police on hand up to 1 o'clock had very little trouble in keeping order. There were lots of prominent men present with their wives.

Miss Julia Saloné Bergman of Harlem, a young lady under the escort of Joseph H. Tooker, attracted no little attention because of the neat, modest, yet rich gown she wore. It was singularly becoming to her tall and graceful form and youthful face. The material was of heavy black satin, cut square front and back and edged with ermine. The large puff sleeves were strapped with the fur. A rare old lace collar of great value and quaint design added to the effect. Her abundant hair was decorated with tufts of ermine fastened with a solitaire diamond pin and backed with a colonial tortoise-shell comb. She wore white gauntlets and carried a large bouquet of violets.

BEERBOHM TREE AS FALSTAFF

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" in Contrast with Banville's "Gringoire" at Abbey's Theatre Last Night.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree acted Sir John Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and Gringoire in "The Ballad Monger," at Abbey's Theatre, last evening. Shakespeare's comedy, condensed, of course, but in the original five acts, was performed before Banville's one-act dramatic romance. Thus the actor transformed himself in a few minutes, from a huge mountain of flesh, a burly roysterer, the personification of British humor, into the slender, starving, rhapsodical French poet. Therein lay his triumph. Mr. Tree's Falstaff, taken alone, in spite of his wonderful skill in the art of "making up," and the largeness of motion and comic force of his performance, would be disappointing. It could not be accepted as a representative work of a famous actor. None but his enemy, if he have one, (and being a successful man, he probably has many,) would think of measuring his talent by it alone. But his Falstaff, seen in conjunction with his Gringoire, excites amazement. This is an extraordinary example of dramatic, or histrionic, versatility.

Mr. Tree's Falstaff is very large and very, very fat. His jowls hang over his collar. His huge double chin falls below his whiskers. His face has been colored a pinkish red by canary and sack. His white teeth glisten when he enjoys a jest, but his laughter is never very hearty, even when it is loudest. His eyes sparkle roguishly. He never removes his huge gauntleted gloves. Though he complains of the heat, he keeps his hands covered with thick leather indoors, when he is courting Ford's wife, when he is taking his ease at his inn. His thighs, seen above his boot tops, clad in red tights, are huge, but somewhat saggy. His voice is not the voice of Gringoire, and it is sufficiently powerful in the rebuke of Pistol and Nym, and the narration to Master Brook of the buck-basket adventure; but it lacks the variety of tone, the richness, the unctuous expression one associates in his mind with the fat knight.

Among the Falstaffs of the modern stage this holds a good place. It is no more forcible and no more humorous than the late Charles Fisher's, and that was esteemed a competent performance of a good and versatile actor. It is better than Mr. Crane's in voice and make-up. It does not compare favorably with Maurel's. When we are under the spell of the French artist's portrayal we never think of the excellence of his make-up. When Mr. Tree's Falstaff is in sight we think of little else.

"The Merry Wives" was well staged. The scenery was not so elaborate as that in Mr. Crane's production, but it was handsome, and tasteful. The general performance was careful and well managed. Mr. Neville's Ford was commendable. The wives of Windsor were frisky, acrobatic, juvenile, and Mrs. Page's speech was generally intelligible. Shallow, Mine Host, Slender, and Robin, the page, were acted in a capable manner. Page Calus, and Sir Hugh were in utterly incompetent hands. The spirit of the production was often wildly farcical. The fat woman of Brentford at Windsor reminded spectators of Mr. Harrigan's climaxes, or Mr. Hoyt's. But the Windsor forest scene, with Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, was very pretty.

Mrs. Tree was seen as Anne Page and Loyse. For both these rôles she is obviously too mature, and she is not beautiful. But she is an intelligent, discreet, tasteful actress.

Sir John Falstaff	Beerbohm Tree
Fenton	C. M. Hallard
Justice Shallow	Holman Clark
Master Slender	Herbert Ross
Mr. Ford	Henry Neville
Mr. Page	Edmund Maurice
Dr. Calus	Charles Allan
Sir Hugh Evans	Alfred Wigley
Host of the Garter	Lionel Brough
Pistol	F. Percival Stevens
Nym	Edward Ferris
Bardolph	J. Willes
Robin	Una Cockerell
Simple	Lesly Thomson
John Rugby	J. D. Williams
Mistress Ford	Frances Ivor
Mistress Page	Lily Hanbury
Anne Page	Mrs. Tree
Mistress Quickley	Emily Cross

BAL POUDRE AT THE WALDORF

Successful Dance Given by Center Hitchcock and Edward Bulkley.

The bal poudre given by Center Hitchcock and Edward Bulkley at the Waldorf last night surpassed the expectations of those who had been looking forward to it.

The guests were received by Mrs. Edward Hitchcock and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

The first half of the cotillion was danced at 11:30 o'clock, being led by Richard Peterson. The second half was led by Center Hitchcock. Covers for forty persons were laid at the supper in the café, at which Mrs. Brockholst Cutting presided. A buffet luncheon was served throughout the evening.

The favors for the women were sashes, leghorn hats trimmed with roses, heart-shaped white and pink picture frames, card cases of white leather and mounted with sterling silver, and fans with large pink bows attached. The gentlemen's favors were boutonnières, hats, square pink and white picture frames, and white leather pocketbooks mounted with silver.

The rooms were decorated with roses, palms, and greens of all kinds, and were lighted by colored electric lights. The suite of rooms used for dressing and smoking were furnished in the style of Louis XV. At the end of the hall, two pages, attired in the costume of the time of Louis XV., drew back the curtains as the guests walked through.

The room in which the guests were received was also furnished in the style of Louis XV. The walls and ceiling were covered with greens, vines, and garlands of pinks and roses tied with pink satin ribbons, while here and there peeped out a small colored electric light, giving the effect of luminous flowers of all colors.

The banisters of the stairs leading out from this room were twined with holly, and at each landing bunches of red roses were tied with red silk ribbons.

There was no regular costume. The ladies wore ball dresses and had their hair powdered. The gentlemen who are members of the Country Club wore pink silk coats. Other gentlemen wore full dress.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

3:10 A. M.—49 Thompson Avenue, West Washington Market; Hartman & Carson; damage, $2,000.

6 A. M.—101 Clinton Street; M. Herbst; bakery; damage, $60.

8:35 A. M.—91 Orchard Street; E. Ridley & Son; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—34 Laight Street; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street; Berkeley Lyceum; damage, $100.

2:20 P. M.—477 Fourth Avenue, Frederick Sutherland; flat; damage, $500.

4 P. M.—1,807 Madison Avenue; William Briton; dwelling; damage, $100.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

John Copcutt.

John Copcutt, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Yonkers, N. Y., died at his home, 153 Nepperham Avenue, that town, yesterday, of pneumonia. He was in his ninetieth year and was up to a few days ago active and strong.

He was born at Thames, Oxfordshire, England, Sept. 25, 1805, and came to New-York with his parents in 1817, his father engaging in the mahogany importing trade. They made their home subsequently and lived for many years on the property now known as the T. C. Eastman estate.

Mr. Copcutt first went to Yonkers in 1824, on a sloop, to inspect the water power of the place. He was married on Christmas Eve, 1833, to Miss Rebecca M. Boddington, daughter of Richard Boddington of Manchester, England. In 1852 he went to live in Yonkers.

The mahogany importing business established by the father was, after his death, carried on by the sons, John and Francis, and is still in existence, being carried on by John Copcutt and William Booth, the latter of Jersey City, at 440 Washington Street. It is the oldest hardwood house in the city.

Mr. Copcutt went into the silk business in 1870, with his son, William H. Copcutt. The firm failed twice, and every cent was paid by Mr. Copcutt. He was proud of his memory and declared that he recalled hearing the bells in his native English home when they were rung for the victory at Waterloo. He had revisited his old home five times, two of the trips being on sailing vessels.

A widow and six children survive him, and there are thirteen grandchildren. He was a strong Calvinist, but was not connected with any church. In politics he was an independent Democrat and a free trader. He owned much land, and his estate is said to amount to over $1,000,000.

Mr. Copcutt served several terms as a Village Trustee. He would not rent his houses to saloon keepers.

Percy Rivington Pyne.

Percy Rivington Pyne, who died of heart failure at Rome, Italy, on Thursday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was the youngest son of Thomas and Anna Rivington Pyne.

He was born in England on March 8, 1820, and was educated at Christ's Hospital in London. He came to America in 1835, and at once entered the office of the late Moses Taylor as clerk. He became a partner of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co. in 1842, and remained a member until he retired from active business in 1887.

Mr. Pyne was connected with many of the principal financial institutions of this city, as well as many of the great railroads and other corporations of the country. He succeeded Mr. Taylor as President of the National City Bank, and was Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Among the many companies of which Mr. Pyne was a Director are the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, the New-Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Harvey Steel Company.

Mr. Pyne also took an active interest in many charitable and educational works. He was Vice President of St. Luke's Hospital, Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, and Trustee of the Bellevue Medical School. Owing to failing health he had passed the Winters since 1891 either in California or abroad.

Mr. Pyne married, in 1855, the eldest daughter of his partner, the late Moses Taylor. His widow and three children, M. Taylor Pyne, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, survive him.

Charles Wheatleigh.

Charles Wheatleigh, who had been of late years a member of Augustin Daly's company, died suddenly Thursday night of apoplexy in his home, 129 East Sixteenth Street.

Mr. Wheatleigh was the son of an actor who was well known on the stage in England. He was born in London seventy-two years ago.

He made a beginning in the profession of his father when he was very young, and by years of the hardest kind of work made himself a valued member of all the companies in which he was afterward engaged.

Mr. Wheatleigh came to this country in 1849. His merit was recognized at once, and he played leading parts with Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Laura Keene, Fechter, and other well-known stars. He was a prominent member of the company at Laura Keene's Theatre in the late fifties and early in the sixties. He was the original Danny Mann in "The Colleen Bawn."

In his prime Mr. Wheatleigh's range was wide, including "heavy" rôles, character parts, and broad comedy. He supported Charles Fechter in some of his American tours, playing Don Salluste in "Ruy Blas," and similar characters. He also played "opposite" rôles to Edwin Booth.

At the Lyceum, under Helen Dauvray's management, in 1888-7, he appeared as Sir William Fondlove in "The Love Chase." At Daly's he has acted Baptista in "The Taming of the Shrew"; both the Duke, Senior, and Adam in "As You Like It"; Sir Peter Teazle in "The School for Scandal," the old servant in "The Passing Regiment," one of the hard-handed men of Athens in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Sir Nathaniel in "Love's Labors Lost," and Prof. Rutherell in "The Last Word." He was an able, conscientious, well-trained actor.

Mr. Wheatleigh attended a rehearsal of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" at Daly's on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Samuel S. Stafford.

Dr. Samuel Spencer Stafford died at his home, 13 West Seventy-third Street, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Albany Nov. 13, 1825.

He was a graduate of Union College, and also of the Albany Medical College, but he did not practice medicine. When Dr. Stafford received his medical diploma, in 1849, the California gold fever was at its height, and Dr. Stafford went to San Francisco, where he remained until 1854. In that year he returned to New-York, and four years later he engaged in the manufacture of ink.

One of Dr. Stafford's ancestors was Thomas Stafford, who landed in Rhode Island in 1640, and established the town of Warwick. Another was Lieut. John Stafford, who was presented with a flag by the First Congress for his bravery in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Stafford was a member of the New-York Club, and was also connected with several charitable institutions. He leaves a wife and three children—W. A. H. Stafford, President of the New-York Club; R. S. Stafford, and Mrs. W. Howard Gilder.

Funeral services will be held at 13 West Seventy-third Street to-morrow.

J. Ward Childs.

J. Ward Childs, for fourteen years Superintendent of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, at 105 Bowery, this city, died at his home, 808 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1838. In 1863 he went to Boston and enlisted in the Fifty-third Massachusetts Infantry. His regiment was sent to New-Orleans, where he was appointed clerk of the military hospital. After the war he returned to Boston and established the street-car advertising business.

He came to New-York after the great Boston fire, and was appointed Superintendent of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, and up to the time of his death he had devoted all his time to his work.

He was married to Miss Phoebe Ann Sherman of Braintree, Mass., in 1870. Two years ago he was attacked with the grip.

He was a member of the Puritan Congregational Church. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Mr. Mitchell, who was clerk of the Bowery Mission for years and who was a coworker with Mr. Childs, died on Thursday night.

Judge John Handley.

Judge John Handley, sixty-three years old, late Presiding Justice of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania District, died yesterday in Scranton from an attack of grip. He leaves an estate valued at several million dollars. His only relative, so far as known, is a brother living in Tennessee.

Judge Handley was a native of Ireland. On coming to America he settled in Virginia, removing to Scranton in 1860. The Democrats of Luzerne County nominated him for Judge in 1874, and he was elected. He afterward became Presiding Judge of Lackawanna County. He was renominated in 1884, but a factional fight in his party caused his defeat. As a jurist he had a high standing. Since retiring from the bench he devoted his entire time to banking and real estate interests.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Hodges, one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens, died yesterday. He was seventy-two years old. For fifty years he had been the senior member of the firm of Hodges Brothers, well known to merchants in the Southern States. He held many positions, public and corporate. He was elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1855, and in 1867 received a considerable vote in the nominating convention for Governor. President Hayes appointed him Honorary Commissioner to represent Maryland at the International Exposition at Paris, in 1878, and President Harrison appointed him a member of the World's Columbian Commission for Maryland.

—John S. Stryker, who for many years was cashier and Secretary of the Dime Savings Institution of Elizabeth, died yesterday. He was seventy-one years old. He was born in Princeton, and went to Elizabeth in the sixties. The failure of the Dime Savings Bank several years ago was a great shock to him. Since then he led a retired life.

—Dr. John S. Thompson, a brother-in-law of County Clerk William Howard of Union County, N. J., died Thursday at his home in South River, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old. He leaves a wife.

DR. DUNLEVY DIES FROM POISON

Took Prussic Acid in the Putnam House —Letter to and Bill for Miss Annie Melville Found in His Pocket.

Dr. Carlos Buel Dunlevy, a homoeopathic physician and surgeon, swallowed an ounce of prussic acid in the hallway of the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, at 5:20 o'clock last night.

He staggered the length of the hallway to the double doors leading into the hotel office, where he fell and died.

Just what impelled him to take his life is not yet known. He was dissipated, and had become somewhat estranged from his family.

His mother, who lives in De Kalb Avenue, near Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, is a physician of repute, as is his sister, Dr. Rita Dunlevy, of 172 West Fifty-fourth Street, this city. Dr. George Dunlevy, his brother had an office at 325 West Twenty-third Street, but is now pract

ALLEN IS NOW LEADING

The Brooklyn Bowling Crack Ahead for The Times Medal.

OLOZAGA 2 POINTS BEHIND HIM

Kings County Boys Roll Well and Beat the Brooklyn Club Team in the First Game at Bantle's Alleys.

The Brooklyns and Kings Countys played their final games together in the cyclists' bowling tournament, at Bantle's alleys, in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Neither side showed brilliant form, and no unusual individual scores were recorded. The Kings County boys won the first game and lost the second.

The work of Allen of the Brooklyns attracted considerable attention from his clubmates and the "rooters." He is now leading in the competition for The New-York Times highest-average medal, with bright prospects of ultimately winning it. Including his rolling last evening, his average is 175 1-14, while that of "Count" Olozaga, who is second, is 173 23-36. The tournament closes next week.

Olozaga belongs to the Atalanta Wheelmen team, and has two more games to roll. The Brooklyns have only two more games, so the work of both cracks will excite unusual interest. Last evening Allen's average for the two games was 166. Leach of the Brooklyns made 193, which was high score. The summary:

FIRST GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	1	5	4	141
Hart	1	8	6	131
Schwalbach	1	6	4	172
Miles	7	1	2	188
Martin	4	5	1	195
Total	20	15	15	829

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	1	6	3	153
J. Hobby	3	1	6	129
Stebbins	4	2	4	161
Leach	2	5	3	164
Allen	2	6	2	175
Total	12	20	18	780

FRAMES.

Kings County..82 142 225 293 380 473 557 634 734 829
Brooklyn 92 174 247 312 387 473 549 636 716 780

Average—Kings County Wheelmen, 165 4-5; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 156. Scorers—Charles Smith and F. L. Chase. Umpire—W. C. Tate.

SECOND GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	5	3	2	185
Hart	1	6	3	156
Schwalbach	3	3	4	160
Miles	0	7	3	153
Martin	1	5	4	144
Total	10	24	16	798

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	2	5	3	160
J. Hobby	1	3	6	136
Stebbins	1	6	3	159
Leach	4	4	2	193
Allen	3	4	3	159
Total	11	22	17	807

FRAMES.

Kings County..63 144 211 289 362 459 559 632 724 798
Brooklyn ...97 195 280 356 424 509 590 658 744 807

Average—Kings County, 159 3-5; Brooklyn, 161 2-5. Scorers—Charles W. Smith and F. L. Chase. Umpire—W. C. Tate.

BANK FOR SAVINGS WON.

Easily Beat the Western National in Bank Clerks' League.

The Fourth National Bank team forfeited its two games in the Bank Clerks' League, rolled at the Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street, last night. The Western National and the Bank for Savings were the contestants in the first game. The former won by 188 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.
BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	4	3	3	175
De Lisser	1	5	4	148
Gibson	4	4	2	176
Harriot	5	2	3	174
Gallagher	3	3	4	154
Total	16	18	16	827

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Jenkins	2	3	5	148
Betts	2	3	4	164
Schoeneck	1	1	8	105
H. B. Fishbough	0	1	9	101
Sperling	2	1	7	131
Total	7	9	34	639

FRAMES.

B'k for Sav..112 206 273 330 415 497 591 670 745 827
W. N. B'k.. 45 105 164 214 273 355 431 477 565 639

Averages—Bank of Savings, 165 2-5; Western National Bank, 127 4-5. Scorers—W. H. Leech and R. T. Harriot. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Jenkins	2	3	5	143
Betts	3	3	5	169
Schoeneck	1	4	5	126
Fishbough	2	3	5	142
Sperling	3	4	3	166
Total	10	19	21	742

FRAMES.

Western Nat..73 138 215 302 373 446 528 583 659 742

Average—Western National Bank, 148 2-5. Scorers—Leo Jacoby and W. H. Leech. Umpire—A. Etherson.

THIRD GAME.
BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	2	5	3	157
De Lisser	2	6	6	126
Gibson	2	4	4	148
Harriot	5	2	3	174
Gallagher	4	5	1	210
Total	15	18	17	815

FRAMES.

B'k for S'gs..84 199 266 352 420 505 578 663 746 815

Average—Bank for Savings, 163. Scorers—W. H. Leech and Leo Jacoby. Umpire—A. Emerson.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN TOURNEY.

New-York No. 1 and Winsor No. 2 Each Defeat the Standards.

The three games bowled in the Harlem Republican Club League at the Harlem Republican Club alleys last night, resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.
WINSOR NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abry	6	1	3	202
Gulbert	4	4	2	189
C. Cowperthwaite	2	6	2	172
Chase	2	4	4	147
Safford	3	5	2	191
Total	17	20	13	901

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	0	7	3	155
Huson	1	2	7	122
Whaley	1	4	5	136
Du Mahant	3	6	1	183
Thompson	1	4	5	149
Total	6	23	21	745

FRAMES.

Winsor No. 2..98 193 290 378 483 552 655 724 826 901
Standard 60 115 185 251 350 407 480 554 651 745

Averages—Winsor No. 2-180 1-5; Standard, 150. Scorers—George E. Stuart, Jr., and A. Westervelt. Umpire—D. E. Gaddis.

SECOND GAME.
NEW-YORK NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	2	5	3	169
Swartz	2	5	3	160
King	3	3	2	198
Shaw	5	4	1	209
Brill	1	5	4	140
Total	15	22	13	877

STANDARDS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	1	9	0	181
Hudson	1	5	4	150
Whaley	5	3	2	185
Du Mahant	4	5	1	188
Thompson	2	5	3	162
Total	13	27	10	866

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1..97 181 263 350 446 529 615 714 799 877
Standards....88 172 260 364 444 530 604 675 772 866

Averages—New-York No. 1, 163 2-5; Standards, 161 1-5. Scorers—J. Hicks and George E. Stuart, Jr. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

THIRD GAME.
NEW-YORK NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	2	7	1	176
Swartz	0	7	3	154
King	2	5	3	159
Shaw	1	3	6	134
Brill	4	2	4	167
Total	9	24	17	790

WINSOR NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abry	2	6	2	160
Gulbert	1	6	3	159
C. Cowperthwaite	4	2	4	173
Chase	3	5	2	178
Safford	2	6	2	174
Total	13	25	13	844

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1..96 172 236 322 416 510 585 657 716 790
Winsor No. 2..86 186 283 368 435 502 588 681 754 844

Averages—New-York No. 1, 158; Winsor No. 2, 168 4-5. Scorers—William Eagleson and J. P. Hicks. Umpire—Dr. W. C. Hands.

Each Team Won a Game.

Two postponed games from Tuesday night in the Inter-Club League were rolled at the Lincoln Club alleys Thursday night. Lincoln and Carleton fives broke even. The scores:

FIRST GAME.
LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	2	6	2	169
Purdy	4	4	2	190
Swaney	4	3	3	179
Olmstead	3	6	1	189
Bannister	1	5	4	153
Total	14	24	12	880

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	5	3	2	210
Mason	1	4	5	142
Van Siclen	3	3	4	149
Newhall	2	6	2	163
Frankish	2	4	4	151
Total	13	20	17	815

SECOND GAME.
LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	2	5	3	162
Purdy	3	5	2	177
Swaney	0	5	5	134
Olmstead	2	6	2	165
Bannister	2	3	5	137
Total	9	24	17	775

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Stoner	3	6	1	178
Mason	2	2	6	131
Van Siclen	1	6	3	154
Newhall	1	8	1	176
Frankish	0	5	5	140
Total	7	27	16	779

FRAMES.

Stoner 3 6 1 178
Mason 2 2 6 131
Van Siclen.....1 6 3 154
Newhall 1 8 1 176
Frankish 0 5 5 140

Total 7 9 84 639

FRAMES.

B'k for Sav..112 206 273 330 415 497 591 670 745 827
W. N. B'k.. 45 105 164 214 273 355 431 477 565 639

Averages—Bank of Savings, 165 2-5; Western National Bank, 127 4-5. Scorers—W. H. Leech and R. T. Harriot. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Jenkins	2	3	5	143
Betts	3	3	5	169
Schoeneck	1	4	5	126
Fishbough	2	3	5	142
Sperling	3	4	3	166
Total	10	19	21	742

FRAMES.

Western Nat..73 138 215 302 373 446 528 583 659 742

Average—Western National Bank, 148 2-5. Scorers—Leo Jacoby and W. H. Leech. Umpire—A. Etherson.

THIRD GAME.
BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	2	5	3	157
De Lisser	2	6	6	126
Gibson	2	4	4	148
Harriot	5	2	3	174
Gallagher	4	5	1	210
Total	15	18	17	815

FRAMES.

B'k for S'gs..84 199 266 352 420 505 578 663 746 815

Average—Bank for Savings, 163. Scorers—W. H. Leech and Leo Jacoby. Umpire—A. Emerson.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN TOURNEY.

New-York No. 1 and Winsor No. 2 Each Defeat the Standards.

The three games bowled in the Harlem Republican Club League at the Harlem Republican Club alleys last night, resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.
WINSOR NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abry	6	1	3	202
Gulbert	4	4	2	189
C. Cowperthwaite	2	6	2	172
Chase	2	4	4	147
Safford	3	5	2	191
Total	17	20	13	901

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	0	7	3	155
Huson	1	2	7	122
Whaley	1	4	5	136
Du Mahant	3	6	1	183
Thompson	1	4	5	149
Total	6	23	21	745

FRAMES.

Winsor No. 2..98 193 290 378 483 552 655 724 826 901
Standard 60 115 185 251 350 407 480 554 651 745

Averages—Winsor No. 2-180 1-5; Standard, 150. Scorers—George E. Stuart, Jr., and A. Westervelt. Umpire—D. E. Gaddis.

SECOND GAME.
NEW-YORK NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	2	5	3	169
Swartz	2	5	3	160
King	3	3	2	198
Shaw	5	4	1	209
Brill	1	5	4	140
Total	15	22	13	877

STANDARDS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	1	9	0	181
Hudson	1	5	4	150
Whaley	5	3	2	185
Du Mahant	4	5	1	188
Thompson	2	5	3	162
Total	13	27	10	866

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1..97 181 263 350 446 529 615 714 799 877
Standards....88 172 260 364 444 530 604 675 772 866

Averages—New-York No. 1, 163 2-5; Standards, 161 1-5. Scorers—J. Hicks and George E. Stuart, Jr. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

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Total	9	24	17	790

Doctors Lost Two Games.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Doctors lost both their games rolled in the second half of the Peterdorf's House tournament Thursday night. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

SOCIAL. Name.	Score.	DOCTORS. Name.	Score.
Koefer	145	Dr. Friedman	133
Kimme	129	Dr. Hyman	131
Behnken	127	Dr. Lurie	120
Mann	150	Dr. Duschness	143
Berghorn	140	Dr. Friend	117
Total	691	Total	644

SECOND GAME.

DOCTORS. Name.	Score.	TUSCARORA. Name.	Score.
Dr. Friedman	128	Ward	132
Dr. Hyman	138	Frank	113
Dr. Lurie	110	Japke	166
Dr. Duschness	148	Lewin	111
Dr. Friend	121	Roman	132
Total	645	Total	654

WORK DEFEATS DAVENPORT.

A Novel Pigeon Match Shot at Larchmont.

George Work and L. T. Davenport shot a novel match at Larchmont yesterday. Each man first shot at fifty birds, using only one hand, and then fifty more birds were fired at using both hands. Davenport has done some good shooting when handling the gun with one hand, and it was thought that he would defeat Work in this part of the match. Work, however, killed forty shooting one-handed, while Davenport killed only thirty-eight.

In the second half Work killed forty-five and Davenport forty-four. This was rather a surprise to all. Each man shot from the thirty-yard mark. Following is the score:

ONE HANDED.

George Work—0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0
1 2 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2. Killed, 40; missed, 10.
L. T. Davenport—2 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0
0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0. Killed, 38; missed, 12.

TWO HANDED.

George Work—2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0. Killed, 45; missed, 5.
L. T. Davenport—2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2. Killed, 44; missed, 6.
Total—Work, 85 killed, 15 missed; Davenport, 82 killed, 18 missed.

Hoey Failed to Get a Prize.

NICE, Feb. 15.—The fifth triennial championship match in the international meeting of marksmen at Monte Carlo ended to-day. Maintetto Ghido was first, with 26 birds out of 29, and Roberts was second with 25 out of 29. Count Voss, Count Trautmannsdorff, and Paul Gervais divided the third and fourth prizes. Each brought down 22 out of 25 birds. The first prize is 5,000f. and a medal. Fred Hoey failed to secure a prize.

MR. TOOKER RACQUET CHAMPION

Defeated E. C. La Montagne in Well-Played Games—Yesterday's Tourney.

J. S. Tooker of Boston won the amateur racquet championship yesterday, and the Boston Athletic Association becomes custodian of the trophy representing the championship of 1895. Mr. Tooker receives a cup of the value of $100, presented by the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club.

Mr. Tooker yesterday met and defeated E. C. La Montagne, Jr., in the fifth series of matches for the trophy, and won very cleverly three of the four games played. The first three sets were hotly contested, each of the players doing brilliant work both in service, volleying, clever cutting, and remarkably accurate placing.

Vantage sets had to be played in the first three sets, but in the fourth Mr. Tooker won as he pleased, Mr. La Montagne finding the pace set altogether too fast for him. The games which were to decide whether Boston or New-York should have the champion honors were witnessed by a larger crowd than any of the others that have been played, and both gentlemen were loudly applauded for the clever work done with the racquets.

Details of the games are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Tooker .....1 0 5 2 0 0 8 3 0 2 1—17
La Montagne....0 1 1 3 0 1 5 0 0 ...—15

Aces by service—Tooker, 11; La Montagne, 1. Aces by placing—Tooker, 3; La Montagne, 3. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 3; La Montagne, 5.

SECOND GAME.

Tooker .....3 0 1 1 0 1 3 4 1 0 2—16
La Montagne....9 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 3 1—18

Aces by service—Tooker, 10; La Montagne, 11. Aces by placing—Tooker, 2; La Montagne, 6. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 4; La Montagne, 1.

THIRD GAME.

La Montagne....1 0 0 1 9 0 2 0 0 1 0—14
Tooker .....3 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—8

Aces by service—La Montagne, 8; Tooker, 11. Aces by placing—La Montagne, 3; Tooker, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—La Montagne, 3; Tooker, 3.

FOURTH GAME.

Tooker .....3 1 6 2 3—15
La Montagne.....0 2 1 0 ..—3

Aces by service—Tooker, 10; La Montagne, 1. Aces by placing—Tooker, 1; La Montagne, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 4; La Montagne, 0.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total number of aces—Tooker, 66; La Montagne, 50. Aces by service—Tooker, 42; La Montagne, 27. Aces by placing—Tooker, 10; La Montagne, 14. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 14; La Montagne, 9. Total number of hands—Tooker, 33; La Montagne, 32. Referee—C. L. Perkins. Marker—George Standing. Time of game, fifty minutes.

In the games thus far played Mr. Tooker has won three and lost none, Mr. La Montagne has won one and lost one, Mr. Perkins has won one and lost two, and Mr. Hoyt has lost none and won none. Mr. La Montagne and Mr. Hoyt will play the final game of the series at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Will Send a First-Class Team.

Secretary Herbert of the National Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain has written a letter to President Gulick of the New-York Athletic Club confirming the cable dispatches telling of the acceptance of the home club's challenge to the London Athletic Club. Mr. Herbert predicts a highly-interesting set of games, and says that England's team will be first-class in every sense of the term. The challenge has caused a flutter in athletic circles on the other side, Mr. Herbert adds, and he believes the meeting will benefit the sport in both countries.

The official letter from the London club in reply to the local club's suggestions is expected within the next week.

Snow Stopped the Racing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—On the race track of the Crescent City Jockey Club there is a foot and a half of snow, which has necessitated the suspension of to-day's races. This is the first time in the history of the Winter meeting of the jockey club that races have had to be postponed for this reason.

Atlantic's Fistic Tourney.

John P. Eckhardt, matchmaker of the Atlantic Athletic Club of Coney Island, is engaged trying to arrange a great fistic tourney. The scheme is to offer an eight-thousand-dollar purse for a professional tournament between the lightweight pugilists of America and England. The prize he means to divide into three parts—$5,000 going to the competitor with the greatest number of victories, $2,000 to the next man, and $1,000 to the third. Mr. Eckhardt has already received a score or so of entries.

Baseball Brevities.

—Burke's signed contract reached baseball headquarters yesterday, and another popular Giant is inside the breastworks. Rusie, Wilson, Fuller, and Westervelt are the only players who have not signed contracts.

—The Harvard club yesterday notified the Giants' President that it would be impossible for them to play at the Polo Grounds on April 15. No explanation was given.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The reception and Kaffeeklatsch at the Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse on Thursday evening was attended by a large company, including Henry Strugnall, F. L. Blauvelt, John "Centurion" Knowles, O. C. Long, H. S. Blakeman, E. A. Laws, W. J. McKinley, Frank Chase, C. W. Watson, J. E. Martin, F. H. Durring, Charles W. Young, F. E. Wadsworth, C. A. Martin, W. E. Buckley, W. H. Kay, C. A. Brown, L. D. Phillips, A. R. Gardner, G. M. Hutchinson, T. L. Wilson, E. L. Faul, President Durant McLean, Capt. Fred Hawley, William H. Graham, Charles McLaren, C. L. Long, S. H. Graham, Hugo Wundrum, and "Will" C. Nellis.

—The wheelmen of Union County will hold a meeting at Elizabeth Monday night and make preliminary arrangements for the championship trophy race of 1895.

—The committee appointed by the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs to attend to the Holzman case will meet this afternoon and take final action.

—A party of thirty New-England delegates to the National Assembly is expected to reach town to-morrow.

Business Men at Billiards.

The Business Men's billiard tournament was continued last night at Maurice & John's Billiard Rooms, 85 Nassau Street. Two games were played. The first was between E. Leary, 225, and M. Bergen, 160. Bergen won by a score of 160 to Leary's 147. The winner's highest run was 17, and his average 23¼. The second game was between T. French, 175, and C. O'Keefe, 110. French won by a score of 175 to O'Keefe's 71. The winner's highest run was 30, and his average 3.

BERKELEY SCHOOL GAMES.

Annual Contests in the School Armory a Success.

The annual closed indoor games of the Berkeley School Athletic Association were held yesterday afternoon in the school armory. G. C. Pier carried off the honors of the day by winning four events. The results were as follows:

Twenty-Yard Dash, (Scratch.)—First Heat—Won by Pier; Potts, second. Time—0:02 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Godwin; Hulbert, second. Time 0:03 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Pier; Potts, second. Time—0:03.

Twenty-Yard Dash, (Scratch,) Boys Under Fifteen.—First Heat—Won by Spraker; Fitch, second. Time—0:03 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Armstead; Loper, second. Time—0:03. Final Heat—Won by Spraker; Armstead, second. Time—0:03.

Sack Race.—Won by Potts; Johnson, second. No time taken.

Potato Race.—Won by Potts; Galloway, second.

Potato Race, Boys Under Twelve Years.—Won by Boardman; Englis, second.

Half-Mile Run, (Scratch.)—Won by Pier; Lefferts, second. Time—2:24.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Stokes, (80 yards;) Higgins, (60 yards,) second. Time—5:44.

Putting the Shot—Won by Elliott; Bien, second. Distance—33 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Pier, (scratch;) Thomas, (2 inches,) second. Height—5 feet 1 inch.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Pier; Atkin, second. Distance—8 feet 5¾ inches.

Harlem Yacht Club Dinner.

The newly-elected officers of the Harlem Yacht Club will entertain about 200 members of the club and their friends at dinner at the clubhouse, 519 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to-night. Commodore W. A. Brady will preside.

Steam Yachts to Race.

W. T. Bull, representing W. J. Arkell, met Frank T. Morrill at the latter's office in Vanderwater Street yesterday to arrange the details of the race between the steam yachts Vamoose and Judge. Messrs. Morrill and Arkell have each deposited $1,000 in the hands of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, all of which is to go to the owner of the winning yacht except $500, which will be given to the Sailors' Snug Harbor. It was agreed that the yachts should race 100 miles on the Sound—50 miles down and 50 miles up. The start will be either from off the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse or the American Yacht Clubhouse at Millon Point. The day for the race has not been fixed yet, but it will be early in June. The turning mark will be off New-Haven, and five minutes will be allowed each boat to make the turn.

The McBride brothers want to enter the Yankee Doodle. Their proposition will be submitted to Mr. Arkell on his return to town next week.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' Tournament.
Racquet championships, final game, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at the Arion Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.
Annual meeting League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel, 10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen v

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Spirit and Purpose of the Pooling Bill Explained in the Senate.

SENATOR BUTLER WANTS IT PASSED

The Proposed Amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Act Will Not Affect Railroad Rates—Good Results Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There was some discussion on the pooling amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act in the Senate today. Senator Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, called up a resolution heretofore offered by him to make the pooling bill the "unfinished business" after the Post Office and Agricultural Appropriation bills. He said that he desired to make some remarks upon it.

Senator Butler said that he desired to remove misconception as to the meaning of pooling. It had not reference, as was generally supposed, to railroad rates, but it was simply an agreement between certain railroad companies to apportion a certain amount of the tonnage (or the earnings therefrom) transported over their respective lines. The Senator went on to make a severe criticism of a speech made not long since in the Senate by Senator Chandler against the bill, and published in The Record with "lurid headlines," which he (Mr. Butler) would not have been surprised to see in some daily newspaper of a sensational order, but which were out of place in a carefully-prepared speech of a United States Senator. The statements made in that speech were "little short of amazing, and reached very near the domain of Munchausenism."

The bill and the subject to which it related had, Senator Butler said, been under consideration for a long time by committees of the House and the Senate. It was indorsed by every State Railroad Commissioner, with one exception, by every commercial body in the United States except a few, and by a number of shippers and business men. It was not indorsed by all the railroad companies, but it was indorsed, or approved, by a majority of them. The opposition to the bill came mainly from persons and localities that had been the beneficiaries of secret abatements and discriminations, which they had enjoyed to the detriment of the general public.

Pooling and ratemaking had nothing whatever to do with each other. The ratemaking power was now under the absolute control of the Inter-State Commission, and of the law. The only question was, Would the legalizing of pooling contracts, under the direction and supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, be contrary to public policy, and prejudicial to the public interest? After giving the subject the most careful thought and investigation, he answered, without the least hesitation, that it would not. It would accomplish the following very beneficial and desirable results:

First—It would prevent unjust discrimination by the railroads in favor of large monopolistic shippers, and against the small shipper.

Second—It would enable the weaker railroads to avoid the necessity of consolidation between railroads.

Third—It would prevent discrimination against one locality in favor of another, and against one person in favor of another.

Fourth—It would make competition fair and stable, and just, as against cut-throat preferences and discriminations.

The bill, he said, was a compromise. It represented—not fully, but approximately—the views of the Inter-State Commission. It represented the expressed wisdom of the popular branch of Congress, which represented directly the people at large, and it represented the views of the railroad companies.

The resolution went over without action.

AUTHORITY FOR ERIE RECEIVERS

The Court Grants Permission to Settle Claims and to Buy Steel.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, granted the petition of John King and John G. McCullough, as receivers of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for permission to compromise the claim of the company against the Akron Iron Company, for $6,578.97, by accepting debenture bonds of the reorganized company, payable in bonds of 4 per cent. for two years and 5 per cent. afterward; the principal to be paid off by that sinking fund. The receivers were also allowed to settle the claim of the Bovard & Seyfang Manufacturing Company for $695.12, by accepting 25 per cent. in cash, and the remainder in bonds.

The Court furthermore authorized the receivers to purchase 1,900 tons of first-class eighty-pound steel rails and 2,500 tons of ninety-pound steel rails at a cost not to exceed $22 per ton, with which to renew the road.

Southern Railway Employes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The committee representing the dissatisfied employes of the Southern Railway Company held a meeting yesterday to consider the scale of wages, with its unique addenda, submitted to them yesterday by Mr. Baldwin, Third Vice President of the company. At the request of the committee, Mr. Baldwin appeared before it and answered some questions concerning the conditions prevailing in the South, on which the new schedule, which gives higher wages than those paid at present, was based. Mr. Baldwin told the committee that it was welcome to all the data from which he had prepared the statements submitted.

Chattanooga Southern Sold.

The Chattanooga Southern Railway was sold last Thursday in Gadsden, Ala., to the reorganization committee, composed of the bondholders of the road, for $400,000. The original upset price of $500,000 was reduced recently by decree of the Federal court to the figure of the sale. Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta, representing the Central Trust Company, Trustee, made the only bid. Col. J. W. Burke, receiver, sold the property as special commissioner.

A Sale Postponed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15.—In view of the rumored intended purchase of the Little Rock & Memphis Road, advertised to be sold on the 19th inst., by the Cotton Belt Road and the ultimate bottling up of Little Rock by the Gould system, the date of sale was to-day postponed until the Legislature adjourns. It is more than probable some wholesome and much-needed legislation will be enacted by the present Legislature. The sale will take place April 17 next.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A resolution has been adopted by the Missouri House of Representatives requesting the United States Senators and Representatives from Missouri to vote for measures to have the Government mortgage upon the Union Pacific Railway foreclosed, and for the Government ownership and operation of said road.

—The Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad was sold at Sumter, S. C., yesterday for $150,000. Col. W. G. Elliott being the buyer. Col. Elliott is President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and it is generally known that the purchaser represented the Atlantic Coast Line system.

—A meeting was held in Wilkesbarre, Penn., last Thursday, by officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the purpose of getting better acquainted with the people along their line and to discuss matters pertaining to the betterment of the road along the Wyoming Division.

—Gov. Oates of Alabama yesterday nominated W. C. Tunstall and Ross Smith for State Railroad Commissioners. The Senate confirmed Smith, but rejected Tunstall, who has been on the board for ten years and was strongly opposed for renomination.

—An increase in the capital stock of the Pittsburg and Eastern Railroad, from $2,750,000 to $5,000,000 is to be made.

—Questions pertaining to lake rates and lake and rail rates east-bound, were discussed in this city yesterday by representatives of the Trunk Line Association and the lake transportation companies.

—C. Sligo de Pothonier of the London committee of Atchison security holders, who has been in this country for several weeks, has returned home.

—Vice President Hall says that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has not bought the stock of the Bridgeport Traction Company.

MAJOR LANGLEY GETS A DIVORCE

The Wealthy Brooklynite Went to North Dakota and Secured a Decree Last July—Just Announced.

The fact has just been made public in Brooklyn that Major William H. Langley has obtained a divorce from Marie Belle Langley. The decree was granted July 2 last, in Fargo, N. D.

The secret was revealed by the necessity of Major Langley notifying the Brooklyn authorities of his change of residence, in order to save his paying taxes on Brooklyn personal property.

Major Langley is several times a millionaire. He owns considerable real estate in Brooklyn. For some time he was a Major on the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, and was one of the prominent club men in that city. He purchased the McLean mansion in Pierrepont Street, and spent thousands in fitting it up.

The Major and his wife did not agree, and she began suit for divorce, but the trial, which took place in January, 1893, resulted in a verdict for the husband.

Mrs. Langley, in December, 1893, began another suit. The co-respondents named were Miss Carrie Grohan, Mrs. Norah Davids, and Mrs Stella Briggs. The suit never came to trial, the parties agreeing to a separation, the mother to take charge of her three children, and the father to see them at stated times. Major Langley paid his wife a large sum of money.

Major Langley went to Fargo, N. D., started a livery stable, drove fast horses, became well known, and obtained a legal residence, and in July last secured the divorce, on the ground, it is said, of desertion.

Mrs. Langley is the daughter of G. L. Shepard of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. She was married to Major Langley in September, 1881.

The Langley home on Pierrepont Street is in charge of servants, and the Major is stopping at the St. James Hotel in this city.

Funeral of Louis C. Waehner.

The funeral of Louis C. Waehner, ex-Assemblyman, took place yesterday from St. Patrick's Cathedral. A mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Michael Daly, assisted by Fathers Joseph McMahon and Patrick Daly. Father Newey was master of ceremonies.

Among those present were Judge Fitzgerald, John Fox, Edward C. Sheedy, M. F. Lyons, Civil Justice John McKean, ex-Judge Kelly, Patrick Keenan, and many members of the Algonquin Club. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; or growing children; highly recommended by last employer. T. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 85 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced girl as chambermaid or for general housework; small family; four years' reference. Howard, 345 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant; wait on a lady or grown children; excellent references. Call, two days, at 2,164 8th Av., Duke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; now in her employ. 32 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman as either competent chambermaid or waitress in an American family; best references. 251 West 116th St., care of Dowling.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. W., 70 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, 18, as chambermaid and waitress. L. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl; willing to assist with other work; best references. Martha, 101 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; last employer seen. Maggie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, sisters; one as cook, and one as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. 364 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands plain, fancy cooking; first-class baker; city reference. 153 West 18th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; a young woman competent to take entire charge of kitchen; best reference; wages, $25 to $30. A. M., 201 East 14th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place. 158 West 36th St. A. R.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. A. G., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; good carver; hotel or club preferred; best city references. A. M., 324 East 22d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; five years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. S., 468 7th Av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a young Frenchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30 to $35; first-class city reference. L., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a highly-recommended colored woman, cooking by day or week; gets up all kinds of parties; lived with best New-York families. Caterer, 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with washing, &c.; references. 152 Columbus Av., top floor, Hoelty's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good baker; economical; references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly understands her business; city references. Corner of 106th St. and West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; good reference; wages, $45. 351 West 36th St. Holm.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Brown, 855 3d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in small private family; good references; wages, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By regular cook; first-class in all things; private family; city or country; best of reference. Mary G., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By colored man; makes first-class bread and pastry; or general housework; first-class references. 225 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in all its branches; city reference. 303 East 69th St.; ring Bell 5.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. H. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; good city reference; private family. 227 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER DESIRES WORK AT HER RESidence; perfect fit; stylish trimmer; terms moderate. 75 West 100th St. Mme. Mouton.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, out or in, by day; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; wishes customers by day; $2.50 per day. M. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By nursery governess, teaching German and French, and assist in needlework; good references. Mlle. Pluss, care of Swiss Consulate, 18 Exchange Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable widow as housekeeper for a widow or widower, or take care of an invalid lady and do plain sewing. 258 West 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By North German, Protestant, as working housekeeper; understands all kinds cooking; good seamstress; good references. Housekeeper, 152 6th Av.

Housework Girls.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored girl as housework; first-class reference. Box A., 1,227 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 234 East 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent North German; speaks German and English; for elderly American lady; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city references. 323 West 55th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 411 West 50th St., McLeid's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid; willing to assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; first-class city references. 155 Waverley Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced, first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. N. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. D., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; reference given. M., 153 West 86th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. C. T., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires some days' work for laundress whom she can highly recommend. 43 East 66th St., between 10 and 5.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class shirt ironer; best city reference. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress for the first of the week; excellent city reference. 824 3d Av., fourth floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for private family; can be highly recommended from last place. 106 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress by the day; has good reference. 434 West 40th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse; thoroughly understands children or infants; first-class city reference from late employer. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable young woman as infant's nurse; is competent and trustworthy; has excellent reference. M. P., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse to infant or growing children; eight years' city reference. J. S., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By American girl as nurse or maid in private family; first-class references at present employer's. 35 West 34th St.

NURSE.—As German and French nurse. Mrs. Keller, 601 Amsterdam Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress to go out by day or take work home. 337 West 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes care of dining room and silver; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 157 West 22d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Protestant girl; has first-class city reference. 204 East 33d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as excellent waitress or parlormaid; best references. 339 West 49th St., Tuthill's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing done equal to new by first-class French laundress. 227 East 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend, as attendant on an elderly lady or travel with an invalid. 32 Park Av.

A WIDOW WISHES TO TAKE CARE OF child at her home; good reference. Mrs. Pluck, 416 West 48th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 59th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Upholstering in all its branches; fancy work; also excellent seamstress; best references; city or country. Mme. Therecel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man; neat in his work and obliging; employer, with whom he has lived for several years, can be seen; disengaged about Feb. 25. Benson, 422 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38 years; in private family, where second man is kept or assistance is given; has highest reference in every respect from last employer. T. T. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. —By man and wife, French Swiss, in private family; city or country; best city reference. Louis Rochat, 504 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Lady going South wishes to secure situation for her butler, (Swede,) whom she can highly recommend. 57 West 69th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; careful city driver; with highest city reference; sober, honest, competent, and first-class man with horses in every respect; over five years' highest reference from last employer; well acquainted with the city; personal reference. 415 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; also can train young horses; country preferred; best reference. J. F., 431 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; married; stylish driver; understands his business thoroughly; twelve years' very best reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; city or country; thoroughly qualified in all duties; 16 years with two families; city best reference; honest, sober, capable. J. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single young man; Protestant; tend furnace, &c.; careful with horses and strictly sober; best city reference. Useful, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest; understands horses, carriages, good driver; best city reference. Care Holmes, 219 East 21st St.

COACHMAN, WAITER.—By competent young German; neat appearance, courteous, and obliging; references. Fritz, 350 East 33d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By first-class man; Swiss; married; no children; over 25 years' experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, pinks, chrysanthemums, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, under glass and outdoors; sober and honest; to take charge of gentleman's place from 1st of March; good references. B. P. H., 148 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

GARDENER.—Head; English; age 30; single; thoroughly experienced grower of choice stove and greenhouse plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruit for Summer and Winter use; thoroughly experienced in the care of lawns and shrubberies. Owen, Fishkill-on-Hudson.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands care of greenhouses and first-class vegetable raiser; good references; wife good butter maker. A. A., Box 195 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—Good rider and driver; thoroughly understands his business; best of references; willing and obliging. J. B., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; well educated; first in private family; city or country; good references. J. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; competent and useful around house; useful as assistant to gardener; good references. W., care Blakeman, 330 West 49th St.

SECOND MAN OR VALET.—By a respectable young man; strictly temperate; good city references. W. F., 329 3d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; good city references. E. M., 320 East 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands horses, carriages, and harness; sober, steady driver; best references. W. D., 101 West 42d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a sober, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his duties; a good traveling servant; no objections to an invalid gentleman; an excellent sailor; English; single; age, 32; highest personal references given. Valet, 235 5th Av.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet of second man; willing to go anywhere; understands his duties very well; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY OF NEAT APPEARANCE TO MAKE himself useful; age, 17; would act as footman. Boy, 200 West 77th St.

BY YOUNG SWEDE, 21, IN PRIVATE FAMily, hotel, or clubhouse; best of reference. C., care of Johnson, 306 East 24th St.

HOTEL PORTER.—By a strong young man; or any kind of work in a hotel; good reference. P. J. T., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

MACHINIST and TOOLMAKER.—With skill and experience, and brains to use the former to best advantage. Toolmaker, Box 201 Times.

MASSAGE TREATMENT GIVEN TO GENTLEmen at their residence by expert. Henry E. Bell, 208 West 21st St.

THE "SHORT AD." CORNER.

Jefferson's Version.

From The Boston Republic.

Joseph Jefferson was playing Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" in Boston some time ago. His version of the play has been arranged in such a way as to give Bob Acres considerably more prominence, perhaps, than the author originally intended, occasionally at the expense of the other characters. William Warren, the old comedian, sat the play out, and at its conclusion was asked: "How do you like Jefferson's Bob Acres?" "Capital, capital," replied Warren, "'and Sheridan twenty miles away.'"

Sized Up.

From Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Longnecker (of Squantuck Corners)—Who's that drivin' by, I wonder? I declare, I believe it's that Pushington girl, from the city, that's visitin' at the Talcotts'. Peek through the blinds here, Almiry, an' see 'f 'tain't.

Miss Almira Fortysmith—Yes, that's who 'tis; but who's that sappy-lookin' feller with her? Do you s'pose he's the one that they say's goin' to marry her?

Mrs. Longnecker—Shoudn't wonder. I guess that's her fiasco.

A Satisfying Picture.

From The Boston Transcript.

The crowds at the picture shows grow bigger and bigger, and the comments of the groups of gazers before certain canvases are immensely entertaining. "Mid-Ocean" has had a touch of extraneous interest since the disasters at sea, and few are the people who look upon it merely as a picture. One woman turned away from it with a sigh of relief, and went to look at a small picture of chickens eating a little dog's supper. "Now that," she said, "has some comfort in it!"

The Railroad Ticket Agent.

From The Chicago Record.

"Is that clock right?" "It is," said he;
His countenance changed not in the least.
He smiled a little when she asked:
"When does the 4 o'clock train go east?"

"Trains at 4:15 and 4:45,"
He said, "go through to Lonesomehurst."
But he sobbed aloud when she straightway asked:
"Please, Sir, which one of them goes first?"

Her Plea.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"But," protested the court, "I don't understand why you can urge kleptomania as a ground for divorce from your husband."

The fair litigant bent her soulful eyes upon the bench.

"Your Honor," she replied in the low, thrilling tones peculiar to one in her position, "I wasn't responsible when I took him."

A decree was hastily entered.

Entrapped.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you think," he asked, "that there is any truth in the saying, 'All the world loves a lover'?"

"Why, of course," she replied. "That's one of the things we take for granted."

"I'm glad to hear you say so. You know I have always told you that you are all the world to me."

Fifty Per Cent. Saved.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Husband—My dear, I thought we were going to practice economy for a time?

Wife—So we are, dear. I went down and countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount.

Reason Enough.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

Playwright—No, Sir; I positively refuse to allow my play to be presented to-night.

Manager—You will certainly give me your reason.

Playwright (in front of the telegraph office)—This bulletin predicts a heavy frost.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

PORTER.—By a young Swede, 22, position as porter; best of references as to honesty and character. Johnson, 306 East 24th St.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, (Men's Branch,) 209 East 42d St., can supply bookkeepers, clerks, watchmen, packers, porters, &c.; boys, 14 to 17; references investigated; out-of-town correspondence solicited. A. Langton, Superintendent.

YOUNG MAN, American, 19, wishes position in wholesale house; understands shipping; references. W. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Females.

A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, 15, to take care of a boy and assist with housework. 207 West 64th St.

Excursions.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS TO CALIFORNIA.

The first Golden Gate tour will leave New-York by magnificent Pullman train Feb. 20, going via Mammoth Cave, stopping at New-Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival; four weeks in California. Next and last tour leaves New-York March 20, 1895.

FLORIDA—Next tour leaves New-York February 12th. Rate only $50.00, covering Pullman berth and meals en route, allowing two weeks in the Land of Flowers. Later dates, Feb. 26, March 12 and 26.

WASHINGTON—Next tour will leave New-York Feb. 28. Rate only $14.50, covering all necessary expenses for period of three days. Other dates, March 21, April 11, May 2 and 23.

OLD POINT COMFORT—Last tour leaves New-York March 7. Rate only $15.00, covering all necessary expenses for a period of three days; also, tickets at same rate, good returning via Richmond and Washington within limit of ten days.

For itineraries or further particulars apply to any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office, or address Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, N. Y., or 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Winter Resorts.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.

All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Auction Sales.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY REINHARDT:

Take notice that I will sell at public auction, by Messrs. L. Ullman & Co., auctioneers, on the premises southwest corner 86th St. and 3d Av., in the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M., the stock and fixtures and lease assigned to me by said Henry Reinhardt. SOLOMON GUMPRECHT, Assignee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Assignee.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A house painting and decorating business; established and maintained for upward of fifty years in New-York City; satisfactory reasons will be given for sale; principals only. Address STRICTLY CASH, Box 367 Times, Up Town.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—First-class assistant manager for a Southern industrial life insurance company; must thoroughly understand the business. WM. D. WHITING, 261 Broadway.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Dry Goods.

SATURDAY, GENERAL BARGAIN DAY!—Tremendous reductions in Gloves, Underwear, Jewelry, and Lavalliere Corsets. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

8 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

4th A V., 260, NEAR 21st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

13th ST., 135 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms in private house to gentlemen only; no bill; references.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

57th ST., 418 WEST.—For young lady students or ladies employed; Spanish and French spoken.

130 WEST 36th ST.—Opposite Marlborough; second-story front room; handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

130 WEST 36th ST.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. I. K. Funk; subject—"Saloon Men United, Opponents Divided. Also a Reply to Henry George's Dictum." Prelude by Col. Alex S. Bacon; subject—"Shall We Legalize Sunday Liquor Selling?" Choice song service. Miss Park, cornetist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th St., Near 6th Av.—Gospel services every noon and night; full of music and song; Sunday, 4 and 8 P. M., Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., will preach, preceded by one-half hour orchestral music at night. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:15 P. M. Concert every Saturday night free.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M., "The Gentiles," 3 P. M., Sabbath school. 8 P. M., "Eutychus," a sermon for young men. Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION, 424 ST., 3d Av.—Nightly revival meetings. Miss Wray, Tuesdays, Saturdays. "Blue Button" temperance meetings, Creole Quartet and lady violinists, Wednesdays. Col. Hadley's Bible class, Thursdays. Free supper, Fridays.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th Av., Corner 20th St. —Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M.; 8 P. M., musical service and short address by Rev. FREDERIC J. GOULD. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M., a one-hour service with full choir and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East 14th St. and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, 4 O'CLOCK.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 88th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. and 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Feb. 17, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11, on "Past Life and Its Quick End, as Illustrated by the Wild Career of Howell Osborn." 7:45, "The Absolute Originality of Christ and His Teachings." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner 34th St. and Broadway. Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Alfred E. Myers at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Treasures of the Snow"; and 8 P. M., topic—"The Life-Saving Service."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
SHARON.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject—"Judgments and Victory." Sabbath school and young men's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
422d St. and Madison Av.,
Rev. Ed. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion.
11, Morning service, with holy communion. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tully. 7:45, evening service; sermon by Rev. Marion Law, B. A.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, "False and True Ideas on The Cross of Jesus." Evening, "Why I Found Atheism and Agnosticism Fail. A Few Leaves from My Own Life." All cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M.; subject—"Daily Walk with God"; 7:45 P. M., subject—"Morality in Fiction. VI.—John Ward Preacher, and the Question of Endless Punishment." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong; sermon by the Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday, Feb. 17,
Musical service, 4 P. M.
"The Seven Last Words," (entire,) by Dubois.
"The Deluge," (in part,) Saint-Saens.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Alsop of Brooklyn will preach in the afternoon. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "Between Two Famous Birthdays."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject—"Who Is My Neighbor?" Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service at 11. Ev

OLD ARMY MEN GATHER

Lafayette Post's Reception to Commander in Chief Lawler.

GEN. MILES MAKES A SHORT SPEECH

The Movement for Military Training in the Public Schools — Presentation to Commander Adams.

Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, gave a reception last evening to Commander in Chief Thomas G. Lawler in the Commandery Room at Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

There were over 400 persons present, including the members of Lafayette Post and their guests. Many out-of-town posts were represented.

A good deal of taste was displayed in the decoration of the hall. The fronts of the galleries were entirely covered with American flags festooned in graceful designs. No ornaments other than the American flags and the banners of the Lafayette Post were used.

Each guest was received with the usual military formalities, and was escorted to the platform, where he was greeted by Commander Henry H. Adams of Lafayette Post. There was great cheering when the name of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, commander of the Department of the East, was announced. Commander in Chief Thomas G. Lawler, accompanied by several members of his staff, came next after Gen. Miles. They also received a hearty greeting.

Commander Adams made the opening address, introducing Commander in Chief Lawler.

Commander Lawler began his speech by paying a tribute to Gen. Miles. He is a capital storyteller, and after the applause caused by his pleasant remarks about Gen. Miles had subsided, he related several incidents that produced a great deal of laughter. In speaking of the Grand Army of the Republic, he said:

"In making a tour of the departments of our organization, I find that we are all settled on one thing at least—that is, that there must be but one flag. It is not necessary for me to say to you that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic are as willing now to defend that flag as we were in 1861.

"Mark, now, when Gen. Miles took the affairs of the Chicago strike in hand, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Illinois, 50,000 strong, offered him their services.

"The events of the last few years have set people to thinking, and as a result the love of their country has become stronger than it ever was before. Why, out West to-day, patriotic meetings are held in the district schoolhouses, and American flags float over thousands of schools. In my county in Illinois, there is not country schoolhouse that has not its flag.

"I am heart and soul with this great object of introducing military instruction in our schools, for which Lafayette Post has been working so nobly. In our schools Socialism and all kindred 'isms' must be exterminated, and patriotism alone must become the keynote of instruction.

"In all the departments of the Grand Army of the Republic that I have visited I have found enthusiasm for the movement to introduce military instruction in our schools. Most enthusiastic of all on this question are the officers of the regular army. This movement is no menace to laboring classes. Its only object is to promote patriotism and love for our free institutions, and this, I take it, is the best protection labor can have."

Commander Lawler at the close of his address presented a handsome gavel to Commander Adams, on behalf of the members of Lafayette Post.

Commander Adams, lifting his military cap, went down from the platform, and made a pleasant speech of acceptance.

Gen. Miles was the next speaker. Three rounds of cheers were given before he was allowed to begin. Gen. Miles said:

"I feel that I am with the same heroic men who were my companions from 1861 to 1865. For this reason I feel at home with you. Were it not for that, I should not have attempted to make a speech, as that is something I do not especially like to do."

Gen. Miles then spoke of Abraham Lincoln. He was properly the organizer of the Grand Army of the Republic, and would be one of its members in every sense, if he were alive, he said.

Judge Seymour Dexter of Elmira said that everything possible must be done to arouse a spirit for defending the American flag against every insult.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, of the Society for the Preservation of American Institutions; Senior Vice Commander in Chief A. P. Burchfield of Commander in Chief Lawler's staff, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

Dr. King said that the strength of the Nation is in a free common school system. There should be in New-York City, he said, a school census taken every two years, in order that the schools might be made capable of accommodating all the children. There were thousands of children in New-York, he said, who were crowded out of the public schools at present.

Supper was served after the speeches were over.

Among those present were George M. Van Hoesen, Gen. J. F. Pierson, Edmund Hendricks, A. G. Mills, Col. Frank Loveland, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Gen. Robert Nugent, Department Commander Henry S. White of New-Jersey, Chief of Staff Henry M. Nevins, Judge Advocate General Matthew H. Ellis, Quartermaster General J. W. Burst, Adjt. Gen. C. C. Jones, the Rev. Dr. David Cole of Yonkers, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Josiah C. Long, Adolph E. Dick, Frederick Foster, Chaplain Wilbur F. Wood, Adjt. Waldo Sprague, and Ezra C. Bennett.

CHARGES AGAINST JUSTICE QUIGLEY

Presented in Support of the Mayor's Petition for His Removal.

The charges preferred against Police Justice James F. Quigley, in support of a petition for his removal by Mayor Schieren, were presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Henry Yonge. They are almost identical with the charges preferred against Justice William Watson on Tuesday.

The papers state that between Jan. 15 and Feb. 5, 1895, 130 persons were arraigned before Justice Quigley, of whom 100 were charged with felonies, and 30 with misdemeanors; that examinations were had in only 17 cases, the others being adjourned, and that, where examinations did take place, fifteen were discharged and two held for the Grand Jury.

The first count charges the Police Justice with declining and refusing to hold fifteen persons charged with the commission of felonies, although, in the examinations before him, it was admitted that crimes had been committed and there was sufficient cause to believe the persons were guilty.

The papers were served upon Police Justice Quigley in the Gates Avenue Police Court. He said:

"I will put in an answer on Monday to the General Term. In regard to the charge of inattention, I will say this: Since the time of my taking hold here on July 30, 1894, to Dec. 31, of the same year, I have disposed of 2,300 cases, of which about 600 were intoxication. At times I have been here until 7 o'clock at night.

"I most certainly expect to clear myself."

COMING EVENTS.

—St. Valentine's Kettledrum for Samaritan Home for the Aged, Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, this afternoon and evening.

—North Side Board of Trade rapid transit meeting, Melrose Lyceum, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, this evening.

—Quigg Club reception to Congressman Quigg, 371 Amsterdam Avenue, to-night.

—Blaine Republican Club entertainment, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, to-night.

—Prison Guild benefit entertainment, Berkeley Lyceum, this evening.

—The Hermits' minstrel entertainment, Lenox Lyceum, this evening.

J. L. Riker Post masquerade ball, Tammany Hall, this evening.

For the Grand Jury's Action.

The Board of Estimate met again yesterday in the Brooklyn City Hall, and adopted a resolution to lay before the Kings County Grand Jury the evidence taken by the special committee appointed to investigate the reindexing system in the County Register's office, as carried on by ex-Register Thomas J. Kenna.

ITS QUARTER CENTURY MARK

BAR ASSOCIATION GIVES A RECEPTION TO ITS EX-PRESIDENTS.

William M. Evarts in a Spirited Address Tells of the Work of the Organization—James C. Carter and Others Make Addresses.

The Bar Association celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation by a reception in honor of its ex-Presidents, at the house of the association, 8 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night. The occasion, which was entirely of a social nature, brought together nearly 500 prominent members of the bench and the bar.

The ex-Presidents who were the honored guests last night were William M. Evarts, who was the first President of the association; Stephen P. Nash, Frederic R. Coudert, Wheeler H. Peckham, William Allen Butler, and James C. Carter. Joseph H. Choate, one of the ex-Presidents, was unable to be present, owing to the severe illness of his daughter.

Among those who attended the reception were Judge E. R. Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, Judge Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, now holding the extraordinary term of the Oyer and Terminer in this city; Recorder Goff, ex-Recorder Smyth, Assistant District Attorney Battle, Surrogates Arnold and Fitzgerald, Col. W. P. Prentice, C. C. Beaman, Hamilton Odell, Thomas Thacher, Austen G. Fox, George H. Adams, George Bethune Adams, John McL. Nash, Austin C. Abbott, David J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel; Gen. Thomas S. Hubbard, Albert Matthews, Simon Sterne, Clifford A. Hand, William B. Hornblower, E. C. James, United States District Attorney Macfarlane, Assistant United States District Attorney John O. Mott, Artemas H. Holmes, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Silas B. Brownell, Judges Ehrlich, McCarthy, Fitzsimons, and Newburger, John C. Holt, ex-Senator Robertson, ex-Judge Peabody, ex-Surrogate Isaac P. Dayton, Allan Evarts, ex-Judge Flammer, ex-Judge Lachman, Judge Giegerich, and Lawrence Godkin.

The reception took place in the library, on the second floor of the house. The ex-Presidents, with Mr. Evarts in the centre of the group, stood at the end of the room. The members of the association and guests filed into the library and were presented to Mr. Evarts, who was the guest of honor, by Joseph Larocque, the President of the association. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Evarts bore the ceremonies without apparent fatigue, and subsequently he stood for nearly three-quarters of an hour talking to the assembled company.

President Larocque opened the proceedings by stating the object of the gathering. He said that in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the society, they had assembled to do honor to those who had successfully guided its destinies. All but two of the ex-Presidents were present with them. One, Mr. Choate, was detained by illness in his family, and the association sympathized with him in his distress. The other, Mr. Bangs, had gone to his last account, and his memory would ever be cherished by the association.

Stephen P. Nash then made an address, in which he congratulated the association on the success it had achieved.

"The organization of the association," he said, "was a good thing for the profession and for the city. It was the outgrowth of that civic spirit which so often lies dormant for a long time, but asserts itself when the emergency arises. All of us can recall the crusade for the removal of certain Judges who had been guilty of corrupt practices on the bench during the Tweed régime in this city, and the association took an active part in forming the public sentiment through which the removal of these Judges was effected, and did much toward bettering the condition of public affairs in this city. The association has succeeded because it always stood for a pure administration of justice and the elevation of the legal profession."

James C. Carter reviewed the causes which led to the formation of the association.

"It was our shame and disgrace," he said, "which gave rise to the association. The particular occasion was the degradation of the bench and the bar. The reputable lawyers in this city had long felt humiliated by the degradation of the bench. There had been such a gross maladministration of justice that the bar felt outraged and combined to secure a legislative inquiry into the conduct of the Judges who had perverted justice. Some of the great leaders of the bar did not enter into the work with zeal, because many of them were preparing to leave the active practice of the law, but Mr. Evarts gave to the movement his great name and his great influence, and Samuel J. Tilden came out boldly in denunciation of the existing corruption.

"The efforts of the association resulted in the impeachment of the corrupt Judges. In more recent times the influence of the association was felt in the case of a Judge, who was an aspirant for election to the highest tribunal of the State. The success of the association was mainly due to the fact that it never hesitated to do any duty that the legal profession owed to the public."

Mr. Evarts was then introduced. He was received with loud cheers. He stood erect and spoke with vigor for nearly three-quarters of an hour. He was in a pleasantly reminiscent mood, and he reviewed at length the State of affairs which existed in this city in 1868 and 1869, and which led to the organization of the association in 1870.

"The 200 lawyers," he said, "who signed the first call for the meeting to form the association should be regarded with veneration as the founders of this great society. Lawyers have ever been the men who have made the revolutions in this country. John Adams, who was called the Lion of the Revolution, said that he would never have lifted his hand in favor of the Revolution had he not been convinced that the Government would be founded on the common law.

"At the time of the formation of this association I had observed the course of affairs, and I felt that the alternative was either to be gloriously successful or gloriously beaten in our opposition to a great evil. We realized the importance of organization. But it was a question whether we should bow our heads to the petty tyrants on a corrupt bench, and the association took up the gage of battle and won the victory."

In conclusion Mr. Evarts congratulated the association on its successful career, on its 1,300 members, and the possession of a law library of 47,000 volumes, which had been procured at a cost of $140,000. He was assured of the permanency of the association, the result of purity, its courage, its independence, and its intrepidity.

When Mr. Evarts concluded, his hearers manifested their appreciation of his address by loud cheers, and the speaker, who had taken his seat, was compelled to rise again and bow his acknowledgment.

After the addresses the members and guests partook of a collation.

TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF COHEN

Judge Pryor Declared He Would Turn the City Marshal Out of Office.

Morris W. Cohen, attached to the Tenth District Court as City Marshal, will be peremptorily turned out of his office to-day by Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas unless the unexpected intervens to help him. Cohen was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, as provided by the Consolidation act, on a petition asking that he be removed for retaining $30.50 which he collected on an execution against the property of Max Redding in favor of Seelig Cohen.

In his defense Cohen said that a suit had been begun by a Mrs. Koehring against him for the money realized from the execution, and that he was willing to pay the money if the court ordered that he should do so.

The attorney for the plaintiff in the removal action, Alexander Lehman, said the suit was not brought in good faith, and that it had only been brought yesterday, if it had been brought at all, for the purpose of giving the defendant a defense. He claimed that the whole thing was a conspiracy. Judge Pryor said: "I am going to make an example in this case, and I am going to turn this man out of his office at once, and fix it so that he will never be able to serve as a Marshal again. Draw up a peremptory order and I will sign it."

Mr. Hochstadter said that the suit was brought in good faith. He said that his client was ready to pay over the money now.

"You cannot compound a public offense in this way," declared the court.

The lawyer then asked until to-day to file affidavits and Judge Pryor said he would grant that, if only to give some one a chance to perjure himself, and see how far he would go.

"These Marshals are here for the protection of poor people," he added, "and if they don't protect them I will. I shall remove you peremptorily."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CENTRAL TRAINS IN COLLISION

Engineer James Donohue, Who Has Been in Many Accidents, Killed—Engine Landed on the Ice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—One of the worst wrecks on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in some time occurred about two miles north of Rhinebeck early this morning. Engine No. 871, drawing Train No. 32, known as the American Express, due in this city at 3:27 A. M., smashed into a freight car and dashed into the river, carrying with it Engineer James Donohue of New-York and Fireman Frank Green of Catskill.

The Troy freight train, in charge of Conductor Charles Gardner, left this city at the usual time early this morning, with two engines. The extra engine was put on owing to the partial disability of the other engine. The train consisted of twenty cars, and left Rhinebeck a few minutes before 3 o'clock. When it reached about two miles north of Rhinecliff station, near Garrison's tunnel, it came to a sudden standstill.

A freight car had left the track and bounded over on the south-bound track. The thought flashed through the minds of the train crew that the fast mail and express train must be along soon, and, in fact, was already about fourteen minutes late.

No sooner had the train been thought of than it was seen thundering over the rails, and a collision was inevitable. There was a terrible crash. The engine attached to the fast train left the track with two express cars, ran along the bank of the river, and then toppled over upon the ice. Fireman Charles Green was found on his bench unconscious. His head was badly cut.

When Conductor Gardner had found Fireman Green and carried him into the car he found Donohue badly injured. The wounded men were brought to this city, and removed to the Vassar Hospital, where Donohue died about 10:30 o'clock to-night.

Engineer Donohue was considered the most unfortunate engineer on the road. He was in charge of the engine that crashed into the passenger train at Hastings on Christmas Eve three years ago, when so many were killed. It was his engine that ran half way through a passenger coach at Tarrytown, and he was also engineer of the engine that ran into the river at Scarborough about a year ago. In none of these accidents was he injured.

CHILDREN'S HOME BURNED DOWN

The Fire Was Once Thought to be Out—All the Inmates Gotton Out Without Injury.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children, in North Street, was burned down to-night.

The fire, which was first discovered in the dormitory on the second floor, was caused by an unprotected hot-air pipe.

There were 225 children in the building at the time, ranging in age from infants to those of sixteen years.

Miss McDonald, the Assistant Superintendent, was in charge, and she immediately removed all of the children to a place of safety, while the attendants fought the fire with the appliances that were in the building.

The members of the White Plains Fire Department were called out, but before they reached the home they were told that the fire had been extinguished. They all returned except Foreman Spaulding, with his hook and ladder truck. On investigating he found that the fire had started again. A second alarm was sent in, but by the time the engines reached the building it was about consumed.

None of the children was injured, but one fireman was slightly cut about the head by his engine being dumped into a deep gutter.

The home was a frame building, 25 feet front by 75 feet deep and three stories high. It has always been supported by the wealthy residents of Westchester County.

The officers of the institution are: President—Charles Butler, the President of the Union Theological Seminary; Vice President—Mrs. Charles McLean; Superintendent—James W. Pierce.

ONE HUNDRED TIMES TOO LARGE

A Check Drawn for $600 Instead of $6 in the Brooklyn Controller's Office.

The loose methods that prevail in the office of Controller Palmer of Brooklyn came very near costing the city $600 yesterday. This was due to the fact that an honest man received a warrant for an amount that he had not earned.

But the carelessness of the officials, which was checked by the honest man who had received the warrant, will give Mayor Schieren ample opportunity for investigating the affairs of the Controller's office.

Dr. Sylvester J. McNamara of 325 Union Street, Brooklyn, is one of the members of the night medical service, and is one of the physicians who is attached to the Butler Street Precinct. Last month he made two calls at night, which the city pays for at the rate of $1 a call. At the expiration of the month, Dr. McNamara made out his bill for $6, and sent it to the Controller.

The bill was approved, and yesterday Dr. McNamara received a warrant, regularly signed by Mayor Schieren, Deputy Controller George H. Rowe, City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, and Deputy City Treasurer D. Phoenix. He was dumfounded when he found it was for $600 instead of $6.

The amount of the warrant was written out across the check.

Dr. McNamara will call to-day upon Mayor Schieren and show him the warrant for $600, in order to convince him that a great mistake has been perpetrated through the extreme carelessness of some person or persons.

One of the strange things in connection with this warrant is the fact that only $1,200 is appropriated each year for the night medical service. As only $1,200 is appropriated, the amount of the warrant, $600, should have attracted the attention of all the persons who signed it.

Controller Palmer has been dismissing the clerks in his office for the reason that they were Democrats. He did not take into consideration the fact of their capability, and he appointed in their places men whose only capability was that they were Republicans, and men who had aided Controller Palmer in getting the Republican nomination.

White Ribboners in Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Grand Convocation of White Ribboners, held in Convention Hall, in this city, to-night, was greeted by an assemblage of 4,000 people. The hall was draped with the monster polyglot petition. A unanimous expression of regret met the announcement that Miss Frances E. Willard, the pioneer of the cause, was detained in Boston by illness from attending the convocation. Her address was read by her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and was heartily applauded.

Lady Henry Somerset could not attend, on account of illness.

Speeches were made by Mrs. Belle Kearney, the National Organizer of the Young Woman's Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Stevenson of Chicago, Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, and Mrs. Potter, both of Boston.

Plymouth Rock Pants Worn Out.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, appointed George L. Huntress receiver for the Plymouth Rock Pants Company. The appointment is made in a bill in equity brought by Thomas H. Snow, administrator of the estate of Edwin F. Snow, against the company. Snow, as administrator, is a creditor of the concern for over $60,000 on promissory notes and for money loaned.

The ground upon which the receiver is appointed is the alleged insolvency of the corporation. It is alleged to have outstanding $83,000 in promissory notes and $96,000 in overdue accounts.

Mr. Huntress said this afternoon that he thought the nominal assets of the company would be as large, if not larger, than the liabilities.

NEW MEN IN SHOE AND LEATHER

JOHN A. HILTNER TO HAVE ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK.

Chosen Vice President and a Director—J. G. Cannon, F. B. Griffin, and W. C. Horn Made Directors.

John A. Hiltner, for the last six years assistant cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was yesterday elected a Director and Vice President of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Vice President James G. Cannon of the Fourth National, Francis B. Griffin of C. E. Jennings & Co., and William C. Horn of Koch, Sons & Co. were also elected Directors. The four men displaced were George L. Pease, John H. Graham, Felix Campbell, and Mortimer C. Ogden.

The changes came from conditions following the exposure of the bank's loss of $354,000 through Bookkeeper Samuel C. Seely in collusion with Frederick Baker. The robbery took all the bank's surplus and impaired its capital. Stockholders had to stand an assessment of 25 per cent. They were well able to pay it, but the opportunity came with the exposure and assessment for the purchase of blocks of stock at prices that tempted new investors. Yesterday's changes resulted.

New money was drawn to the bank because of its undoubted value as a property. It stood so well at the time of the exposure that the Clearing House Committee and various banks offered to furnish it with $2,000,000 with which to meet any demands on it. The offer prevented a run and left the bank to readjust its affairs without hindrance or annoyance. In this process all doubtful assets were eliminated, capital was restored, and a new surplus was created. The bank's affairs have since moved smoothly. Its deposits amount to $4,000,000, and bank experts declare it to be in prime condition.

Although President Crane will not be disturbed, Mr. Hiltner is to be the active manager of the bank. He will bring to his work successful experience in a bank whose methods are thoroughly modern. Before engaging with the Fourth National, he was employed with the firm of S. & W. Welsh, sugar importers, of Philadelphia, and the firm's branch in this city, Perkins & Welsh. He is a member of the Harlem Club and a Vestryman of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem.

Mr. Griffin, one of the new Directors, in addition to his mercantile connections, is Treasurer of the New-York Infant Asylum and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Horn lives at East Orange, N. J. He is a Director of the People's Bank there and a Trustee of the East Orange Savings Bank.

Mr. Cannon is Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, Trustee in the Franklin Savings Bank, receiver of the Madison Square Bank, and he was one of the examiners of the Tradesmen's Bank when the wool men were looking into that property.

The Directory, as now constituted, will be exceptionally strong, those who remain with the new-comers being John R. Hegeman, President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Theodore M. Ives, Willimantic Thread Company; Joseph S. Stout, banker; John M. Beach of Tefft, Weller & Co., Thomas Russell of the Clark Mile-End Thread Company, Alonzo Slote of Treadwell & Slote, John M. Crane, and Haley Fiske, First Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The place of the late President Grannis of the Tradesmen's Bank was filled yesterday by the election of James Macnaughton, a wool merchant.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Prison Association of New-York will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its existence on Feb. 23. A conference of prison reformers will be held at 10 A. M. and at 2:30 P. M. in the Assembly Room of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. In the evening there will be a public mass meeting in Chickering Hall.

—The Sunday question will be discussed to-morrow night at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Bradley, rector of St. Agnes's Church; W. W. Hoppin, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, and the pastor, the Rev. John Balcolm Shaw, D. D.

—William Balcolm, thirty-three years old, a wood dealer at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard, committed suicide by asphyxiation at the residence of his mother, 17 Sylvan Terrace, on Thursday night. The cause of his suicide was despondency superinduced by an attack of the grip.

—The jurors before whom Mrs. Leiberman has been on trial in the Court of General Sessions, for arson, being unable to agree on a verdict up to a late hour last night, they were locked up until this morning.

Yonkers.

—The Rev. E. S. Widdemer of Christ Church will preach a sermon to young men to-morrow evening. The Young Men's Auxiliary of Christ Church will attend in a body, and a special invitation is extended to all young men in the city.

—The third of the Winter entertainments in the reading room in Oliver Avenue was given Thursday night by the Viewville Literary Association. Isaac R. Minnerly presided. A delegation was present from Mount Vernon.

—Frederick William Holls, who was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, delivered an address before the Good Government Club last night on "Municipal Government."

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to Mrs. McNamara for a frame flat-roof house for flats at 39 Caroline Avenue, three stories, size 22 by 46.

—The annual supper of the Yonkers Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association took place Thursday evening. There was a large delegation from Mount Vernon.

—The lady teachers of the Sunday school of Immanuel Chapel, assisted by the Young Ladies' Table Class, gave a sociable and entertainment last evening.

—The Ladies' Committee of St. John's Riverside Hospital will hold a reception this afternoon between 3 and 6 o'clock, when tea and cake will be served.

—The seat and desk in the Common Council Chamber occupied by the late Alderman T. J. Lally have been draped with white rosettes.

—Dr. Peter A. Callan lectured last night on "Our Eyes" at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association to a large audience.

—This is the first day for registering for those who expect to vote at the coming election.

—H. G. Underwood has received a patent for an apparatus for casting.

Brooklyn.

—A patriotic service at the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, will be held at 4 P. M. on Washington's Birthday. Henry A. Powell will deliver an oration, and the Hatton Male Quartet will render appropriate selections.

—The petition for the probate of the will of Eugene L. Maxwell was filed with the Surrogate yesterday without the will. Mr. Maxwell died at his home in Eighth Avenue last week. His estate is valued at $400,000.

Westchester County.

—The corporation of Christ Church at Rye, N. Y., of which the Very Rev. Venerable Archdeacon W. W. Kirkby is rector, will be 200 years old on Feb. 28. Preparations are being made for a proper celebration of the occasion, and many well-known clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be present from various parts of the State.

—The people of East Chester, a suburb of Mount Vernon, intend to take steps to secure a village charter, as they do not think that they have the improvements they are entitled to under the town government.

—Bishop Andrews will preach at the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, to-morrow.

—The Sing Sing Savings Bank has declared its semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Our 50-cent neckwear is huger than ever before—same quality, but bigger shapes: those generous spreaders, you know.

Here's what the glove business amounts to: people see ours beside the English gloves and choose ours twice out of three times.

A few left of those black diagonal cutaway and Prince Albert coats and vests marked down to $12.50 from $18.50, $20, $23.

At all stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Capt. Ennis Admitted the Blow.

Police Captain James Ennis of the Stagg Street Precinct, Brooklyn, appeared in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday in response to a summons. Capt. H. B. Christensen of 190 Broadway, Brooklyn, accused Capt. Ennis of having assaulted him with a club.

Capt. Ennis said he did strike Capt. Christensen, and that in these times he would not allow any man to lay his hands upon him, especially when a mob backed him up.

A warrant has been issued for Capt. Ennis's arrest, and he will be arraigned to-day.

Velvet and Plush Coats and Capes.

We have 86 new beautiful Velvet and Plush Cloaks, all sizes and styles, really good value for from $40 to $150, which we shall have on sale, this morning, at the following prices:

$40 Cloaks now . . . $15.
$50 " " $18. & $20.
$60 " " $20. & $25.
$75 " " $25. & $30.

These reductions represent the prices at which we shall close out the stock To-day and Monday, February 16th and 18th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

NON-UNION MAN STONER MISSING

Suspected of Having Taken Several Hundred Dollars Left in His Charge.

There was no change in the strike situation in Brooklyn yesterday.

One of the men engaged by President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company during the strike is missing. His name is Stoner, and he came from Philadelphia. When Night Starter Mitchell was shot by the militia, Stoner was made temporary night starter, at the Halsey Street depot, and he took care of the money turned in by the conductors.

He disappeared on Tuesday, and so did $500 or $600. He is supposed to have taken it, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The police received about twenty reports of collisions due to trolley cars yesterday, but no one was seriously injured.

28 Pages — THE — 28 Pages

SUNDAY TIMES WILL TO-MORROW

Have twenty-eight pages, which will contain, in addition to all the news of the world set forth in the usual complete and readable fashion, an extraordinary number of interesting features, among which everybody is certain to find something to suit his fancy.

This Week's Contribution
to the discussion relative to
Domestic Service,
in which the women of New-York have become so much interested, will be descriptions of what Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, is doing in teaching domestic science in all its various branches, the work of training nursemaids at the Babies' Hospital and housemaids at the "Little May Cottage," which is run in connection with the heltering Arms, in this city. The plan suggested by the New-York Working Woman's Society for State employment bureaus will also be outlined.

Here are the headlines of some of the articles which are certain to interest the many readers of The Times:

Obstructed the Hudson
Chains used for this purpose during the Revolutionary war. Forged by Washington's command. First attempt made between Fort Montgomery and Anthony's Nose. Later one was placed opposite West Point.

Voyaging to Jamaica
From midwinter weather to a thermometer in the eighties. Experiences on board the Alene. Loss of appetite and its wonderful recovery within twenty-four hours. Men are seldom what they seem.

Whaling Not What It Was
Years ago it was one of this country's greatest industries. Many causes for its decline. Whales scarce, and, therefore, longer voyages necessary. Cost of fitting out greater than in times past.

Palermo Adores Carmen
Audiences literally assist at performances of the opera. The claques, cliques, and cabals. Excitement of the music-mad at a first night. Il Teatro Massimo. Figures of the fabulously cheap life.

Famous War Governor
Frederick Holbrook of Vermont now past eighty-two years old. Friend and adviser of Lincoln. For generations he has been identified with the Green Mountain State. His reminiscences of the war.

Heine's French Pension
M. Legras makes out a good case for the famous German poet. Granted him by Thiers in 1835. His pen remained as free and his mind as independent as ever. His German enemies unmollified.

The Woman's Page
Will Contain an Article on
Modern kitchen hygiene. Skylight cooking rooms will one day be the rule. Home health and kitchen care. Some of New-York's splendid kitchens. Dangers of the neglected sink. Zinc table and marble shelves.

Our Old Friend Uncle Silas Larrabee,
the Sage of Ogunquit, will talk about Reed and the Presidency. The old gentleman sneers at the Maine man's boom and says there is nothing in it. He also makes some pertinent remarks concerning the New-England School of Statesmanship.

Book Reviews.
"Corea, or Chosen, the Land of the Morning Calm," by Henry Savage-Landor; "The Religions of Japan," by Dr. William Elliot Griffis; "On India's Frontier; or, Nepal, the Mysterious Land," by Henry Ballentine, and "The Buddhism of Tibet; or, Lamism. Its mystic Cults, Symbolism, and Mythology," by L. Austine Waddell. Among the novels that will receive attention are a new edition of Maria Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent and the Absentee"; "The Mark of the De'il, and Other Northumbrian Tales," by Howard Pease; Hall Caine's latest story, "A Son of Hagar," and "The Gales of Dawn," by Fergus Hume. A new and queer dictionary of "Scientific Illustrations and Symbols," will also be described.

Music, Drama, and the Fine Arts.
In the way of theatrical news and criticism there will be an accurate and interesting sketch of Mme. Rejane, the famous French actress, who is to appear here next week, embellished by a unique and lifelike portrait; some account of the origin and stage history of Shakespeare's infrequently acted play, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," which is to be revived at Daly's, and a critical appreciation of Beerbohm Tree's Falstaff, in comparison with Maurel's.
The Musical Department will contain a review of the operatic season, with a discussion of certain evils of the star system and some comment on public taste in New-York.

THE SALE OF THE
Works of a Great American Landscape Painter
That bring as large a sum as $108,000, is an event of no small importance in an art way, and the opening of an exhibition by architects and decorators that is attracting great attention and having a strong influence in the beautifying of our city and our homes must interest everybody. Both these topics receive careful attention, and in addition there is a general comprehensive account of happenings in the world of art.

Among the Departments.
None of these will fail to keep up their established standard of excellence. For news about Real Estate, Railways, and the Financial and Commercial Markets of the whole world, The Times is a recognized authority, giving facts with accuracy and intelligence.

For Our German Friends.
German-speaking New-Yorkers will be interested in two special stories—one about the Emanu-El Sisterhood, which is the pioneer of Jewish ladies' organizations devoting personal service to the distressed; the other about the German Ladies' Society, its workings and development, and the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, which is to be held next month.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

Almost everybody is shouting bargains nowadays—the louder the shouting the poorer the bargains—but we rather like this competition. It puts an edge on our endeavors, and makes us watchful of our leadership.

For instance:

All our $6.50, $7, and $7.50 Trousers will go to-day at **$5.00.**

Several lines of $18, $20, and $22 Business Suits go to-day at **$15.00.**

Our Regular $4.00 Calf and Patent Leather Shoes go to-day at **$2.50.**

Several lines of Neckwear, bought to sell at 50c. and 75c., will go to-day at **35c.—3 for $1.00.**

These bargains are in the store as well as in the newspaper, but in the B'way and 31st St. store only.

CAPT. HOWGATE DIDN'T APPEAR ALARMED

He Was in Washington Two Days and Signed Papers in His Own Name.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At the trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate to-day, Mr. Colby of Nebraska, ex-Assistant United States Attorney General, was the first witness. He stated that he had met Capt. Howgate in Michigan, took three trips with him to the South, and visited him in New-York City in the period from 1885 to 1888. During these trips Capt. Howgate met old friends under his real name, transacted business requiring signatures and transfers of real estate, and on one occasion, at least, stopped off in Washington for a day or two. Gen. Colby said that Capt. Howgate showed him about New-York City and introduced him to Sidney Dillon and other notable people.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The School of Comedy.—The School of Comedy gave two plays last night for the benefit of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church. The performances were given in the church building. The first play was Forbes Heemans's "Love by Induction," the cast being as follows:

John Douglas.....Louis Brown
Dr. Edwin Prescott (in love with Marjorie).....Paul C. Oscanyan
Helen Douglas (John's wife).....Miss Helen English Stone
Marjorie Douglas (John's sister).....Miss Minnie Davis

This was followed by "Change Partners," by John Madison Morton and J. T. Williams. The cast was as follows:

Sir Fitful Gust, R. N.....Mr. Hess
Charles Gust.....Mr. Sime
Mrs. Somerton.....Miss Wilkins
Flo (her daughter, "just from School").....Miss Lent
Parker (Mrs. Somerton's maid).....Miss Elsie Lent

The patronesses were Mrs. William Houston Kenyon, Mrs. William C. Savage, Mrs. A. Wendell Jackson, Mrs. Charles L. Holt, Mrs. Robert H. Davis, Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, Mrs. J. E. Conant, Mrs. A. Claxton Cary, Mrs. John Wall Wilson, Mrs. Aaron H. Wellington, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Francis W. Leggett, Mrs. Mathew Betts, and Mrs. Augustus R. Adams.

—Mrs. Smith's Reception.—A reception was given yesterday by Mrs. Francis Elisha Smith and Miss Thurman, at 107 West Eighty-sixth Street. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. B. V. Tompkins, Mrs. Henry D. Klotz, Miss Youngs, Miss Barstow, Miss Klotz, Miss Kingsland, the Misses Alline, and Mrs. D. B. Ingersoll. Supper was served by Clark, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Among those present at the reception and dinner were Walter A. Rease, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, J. W. M. Briggs, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Carrère, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mabbott, Dr. J. M. Young, Dr. and Mrs. J. Van D. Rease, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Freat, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Leake, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Kelsey, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Murray, Commissioner and Mrs. C. H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Faure, and Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Brookfield.

—A Benefit for the Baby Fold.—A tea will be given at the Waldorf this afternoon by the Misses Masters's School Society for the benefit of the Baby Fold from 4 to 7 o'clock. The Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs will appear. The patronesses are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Mrs. William F. Cochran, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Adolphe De Bary, Mrs. David Ivison, Mrs. Charles

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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MINISTER WILLIS IS FIRM

Remonstrates Against the Deportation of Americans.

LILIUOKOLANI IS PLACED ON TRIAL

Denies the Right of the Commission to Judge Her Acts—Asserts She Knew Nothing of the Late Uprising.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—The steamship Mariposa brings advices from Honolulu to Feb. 8.

A diplomatic collision took place on the 8d inst. between United States Minister Willis and the Hawiian Government. The occasion was the deportation, per steamship Warrimoo, to Victoria, B. C., of a man claiming to be an American citizen named J. Cranston, together with J. B. Johnstone, an Englishman, and A. E. Mueller, a German. At noon, the hour set for the departure of the steamer, the three men were put into a hack at the police station, driven to the steamer, and put aboard by force. Cranston resisting at the gangway. Their passages were paid and $50 for eacn of the three was put into the purser's hands, to be paid them on arrival at Victoria. On the way to the wharf Johnstone saw British Commissioner Hawes and asked for protection. Hawes advised him to accept the situation. In the meantime Cranston had secured the presence of United States Minister Willis, and Mueller that of German Consul Hackfield. The latter told Mueller that his punishment was just, and he should be glad it was no worse. Mr. Willis took a different view from his colleagues and informed the Ministers that he should enter a formal protest against Cranston's deportation without trial. The Attorney General assured him that the Government had thoroughly considered the subject and was fully satisfied of its right under martial law, thus to rid the country of its enemies. Mr. Willis then expressed his sorrow that the Ministers should persist in an arbitrary and illegal course.

The trial of the ex-Queen for complicity in the recent uprising had just been concluded when the steamer left, and the prevailing opinion was that she would be found guilty and sentence would be pronounced against her.

The trial of the ex-Queen before the military commission occupied portions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst., and was concluded on the 8th. She gave brief oral testimony and caused to be read a written statement in which she denied the right of the court to try her, and denied all complicity in or knowledge of an attempt to overthrow the republic and restore her as Queen. She did not, according to her statement, hear of any uprising until the next morning after it had occurred.

In her statement the ex-Queen said, regarding the revolutionary movement:

"It would not have received my sanction, and I can assure the gentlemen of this commission that had I known of any such intention I would have dissuaded the promoters from such a venture. But I will add that had I known their secrets they would have been mine, and would have been inviolately preserved.

"That I intended to change my Cabinet and to appoint certain officers of the kingdom in the event of my restoration I will admit, but that I, or any one known to me, had in part, or in whole, established a new Government is not true. Before the 24th of January, 1895, the day upon which I formally abdicated and called upon my people to recognize the Republic of Hawaii as the only lawful Government of these islands, and to support that Government, I claim that I had the right to select a Cabinet in anticipation of a possibility, and the history of other Governments supports this right. I was not intimidated into abdicating, but followed the counsels of able and generous friends and well wishers, who advised me that such an act would restore peace and good will among my people, vitalize the progress and prosperity of the islands, and induce the actual Government to deal leniently, mercifully, and charitably, impassionately with those who resorted to arms for the purpose of displacing a Government in the formation of which they had no voice or control, and which they themselves had seen established by force of arms."

Referring to her trial, and addressing herself particularly to the court-martial, Liliuokalani, in her address, said:

"I must deny your right to try me in this manner, and by a court which you have called together for this purpose. In your actions you violate your own Constitution and laws, which are now the Constitution and laws of the land. There may be in your consciences a warrant for your action, in what you may deem a necessity of the times, but you cannot find any such warrant for any such action in any settled, civilized, or Christian land. All who uphold you in this unlawful proceeding may scorn and despise my word, but the offense of breaking and setting aside the specific purpose of the laws of your own nation and disregarding all justice and fairness may be to them and to you the source of an unhappy and much-to-be-regretted legacy.

"I would ask you to consider that your Government is on trial before the whole civilized world, and that in accordance with your actions and decisions will you yourselves be judged. The happiness and prosperity of Hawaii are henceforth in your hands alone as its rulers. You are commencing a new era in its history. May divine providence grant you wisdom to lead the nation into paths of forbearance, forgiveness, and peace, and to create and consolidate a united people, ever anxious to advance in the way of civilization outlined by the American fathers of liberty and religion. In concluding my statement, I thank you for the courtesy you have shown to me as an humble citizen of this land and as a woman. I assure you, who believe you are faithfully fulfilling a public duty, that I shall never harbor any resentment or cherish any ill feeling toward you, whatever may be your decision."

Neumann was chief counsel for the ex-Queen. He objected to the proceedings, denying the jurisdiction of the commission.

Charles Clark, a retainer at Washington Place, testified that the ex-Queen had knowledge of the uprising; that bombs were to be used, and that arms were buried in Washington Place. The bombs, he said, were provided by Samuel Nowlein. Nowlein corroborated Clark's statements, and said he had consulted with the ex-Queen previous to the uprising.

On the afternoon of the 5th the cases of John A. Cummings and Capt. Davies of the Waimanalo were taken up together by the court-martial. They were charged with misprision of treason. Both had contributed important testimony in the other trials. Cummings's counsel, Mr. Maggon, made a lengthy plea for only a fine for the old man who had been driven away by his intimate, Seward, and his son-in-law, Walker; who was much broken in health and finances, and who has been noted for generous hospitality. Cummings was one of Liliuokalani's commission to Washington last Summer. He confessed to having assisted in the arrangements for the landing of arms. Both pleaded guilty. Judge Advocate Kinney thought the age of the accused and his previous position in the country would weigh with the Executive in favor of the accused.

An act empowering the Marshal to execute the sentence of the Military Commission is being rapidly pushed through the councils.

C. F. Sawyer of Boston, who arrived on the Mariposa, said that everybody was anxiously awaiting the final report of the court-martial. Among the troops there is a very well defined sentiment that severe punishment should be meted out to the ringleaders.

P. G. Pood, President of the Los Angeles Town Council, said that many deportations will occur, and he said, in this connection, that up to the very last moment it had been the intention of the Government to deport Weidemann, Creigg, Marshall, and four others. Their families had been apprised of the contemplated action, and were present at the wharf to say good-bye to them. The army, however, entered a very vigorous protest, and the deportations were abandoned. There is absolutely, he said, no danger of any further uprisings.

Mr. McDaniel of Santa Clara, who acted as surgeon for the army during the recent uprising, said that it seemed to be the general impression that in the event of any verdict being arrived at not commensurate with the enormity of the crimes, the Committee of Public Safety would see to it that the conspirators would not get off with sentences of transportation. "It is impossible," he said, "to state definitely just what punishment will be meted out to the prisoners, but public feeling runs very high against them."

President Dole spent two hours aboard of the steamer prior to her departure, doubtless in connection with the intended deportation of Weidemann and six other whites. It was generally reported aboard the Mariposa that the Government had actually four prisoners under sentence of deportation on minor charges. A press representative was unable to verify the rumor, but finally discovered a young man named Smith, said to have been an apprentice of the United States ship Boston, who deserted in Honolulu. It was said that Smith had been sent aboard the ship for remarks that he had made against the provisional cause. Smith absolutely refused to be interviewed on the subject.

A letter was addressed a few days ago to United States Minister Willis by P. C. Jones, an American resident of Honolulu, saying that, although nearly all his income was derived from investments in the islands, he was prepared to pay his income tax as an American citizen, but first desired information of Mr. Willis as to his standing and right to protection as such citizen. According to a decision of Secretary Frelinghuysen, he said, he had never forfeited his rights as an American citizen by accepting local citizenship in Hawaii, although Secretary Gresham is understood to hold an opposite opinion. Jones says he has served as Minister of State both under the monarchy and the provisional Government; that he has taken the oath to support the Republic of Hawaii; that during the recent insurrection he carried a gun to defend his house and family, and those of others against a mob of violence. He now asks the United States Minister whether he continues or not to be entitled to protection as an American citizen notwithstanding the apparently adverse published instructions sent to Admiral Beardslee. Minister Willis has replied that he will submit the questions to the authorities at Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sir Thomas Roe asked the Government, in accordance with previous notice, what information it had received concerning the sentence of death which had been passed upon W. H. Rickards, a British subject, in Hawaii.

Sir Edward Grey said that Mr. Hawes, British Commissioner at Honolulu, had asked the Hawaiian Government to reprieve Rickards for a sufficient length of time to enable the Commissioner to send to the home Government the records of Rickards's trial. The sentence imposed upon Rickards had not yet been confirmed by the President of the Hawaiian Republic, and instructions had been forwarded, by wire, as far as possible, to Commissioner Hawes, to ask for a delay of the execution of the sentence. Mr. Hawes was also instructed that if Rickards had been condemned to death for complicity only, or for actual participation in the revolt against the Hawaiian Government, without having had a fair and open trial, with ample opportunity for defense, the evidence upon which his sentence was grounded was to be sent to the home Government. Commissioner Hawes, he said, was also instructed to act in concert with the representative of the United States at Honolulu, who had received instructions similar to those directed to himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The truth of an extract from the diary of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, read at her trial, that she had received a present from President Cleveland, was authoritatively denied at the White House to-day. It is stated there that the President sent no present of any description to her and that she was imposed on if any gift was given her with the statement that it came from Mr. Cleveland.

TO BUILD UP THE SIXTY-NINTH

Gen. McAlpin Expects It Will Be a Regiment Again—Lieut. Col. Smith Mentioned for Colonel.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin said to-day that as soon as there is an opportunity of mustering in two new companies, the Sixty-ninth Battalion will be made a regiment.

He thinks the change back to the original standing of the organization will be made very soon, and says there are 300 men ready to go into the new companies. Factional feeling, he believes, has been laid aside to make room for a general desire for the rejuvenation of the famous regiment.

In event of the change, Gen. McAlpin, as Commander in Chief, will appoint the new Colonel. The battalion now has two Majors, which is an uncommon state of affairs.

The General believes that if politics can be kept out of the Sixty-ninth, it will not be long before there will be ten full companies.

As to the man he is likely to select as Colonel, the Adjutant General would say nothing except that he would be a thorough soldier.

Gen. McAlpin moved to-day to his new quarters in the Capitol. His first official act there was to order Gen. Doyle, commanding the Fourth Brigade, to form a signal corps. The order will have been carried out in a month.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventh Regiment was in command of the Sixty-ninth Battalion while that organization was on duty at the Gates Avenue stables during the Brooklyn strike.

It was said then that, in the event of the return of the battalion to regimental standing, Lieut. Col. Smith would probably be chosen to bring the men back to the standard of hard-earned fame.

Lieut. Col. Smith was very enthusiastic about the Sixty-ninth during his brief command. Speaking of its members to a reporter for The New-York Times one evening, when he went to the Halsey Street stables to visit Col. Appleton, he said:

"The men of the Sixty-ninth are fine, faithful fellows; a little bit hard to keep up to the top notch of discipline, perhaps, but they've got the military spirit and they can be made into a fine regiment with proper handling."

SIGNOR VOLPE'S MANDOLIN CONCERT

An Enjoyable Entertainment at the House of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey.

The spacious parlors of the home of Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street were converted into a concert salon yesterday for the purpose of introducing Signor Genaro Volpe, the solo mandolinist.

Mrs. Guernsey was assisted by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske in arranging the concert and in receiving the guests.

Signor Volpe's programme was a charming one. The first number was the well-known Raff, "Cavatina," which violinists have made familiar. Signor Volpe played it accurately and with some truly musical color, but of course the broad, sustained tones of the G string on the violin were missing from the mandolin. The Raff "Tarantella" was far more appropriate for the mandolin, and with this Signor Volpe displayed remarkable fingering and also a very good trill. Brahms's "Hungarian Dances," while played according to the notes were devoid of the true gypsy characteristics, which can only be produced by the bow and strings. A beautiful "Berceuse," by Marchot, and Thomé's "Mandoline" were effectively given.

With the "Mandoline" Signor Volpe had ample opportunity to display his superiority as a mandolin soloist. This number received the heartiest applause, and for an encore Signor Volpe gave his own composition, "An Evening in Florence," for the mandolin without accompaniment.

During the concert Signor Volpe was accompanied on the piano by Signor Ernesto Baraldi, whose artistic work added much to the enjoyment of the affair.

Among those present were Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Stephen Fiske, Mrs. W. H. Granbery, Miss Helen Granbery, Miss Martha Beckel, Mrs. Donald B. Toucey, Mrs. S. L. Bloomfield, Mrs. J. N. Bloomfield, Mrs. Henry Miller, Major J. B. Pond, Marshall P. Wilder, Mrs. Florence Grey of London, Miss Grace Claggett, the Misses Florence and Austina Tuttle, and Howard Paul.

Tea was served after the recital.

North River Bridge Plans.

The officials of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company announced yesterday that its expert engineer has nearly finished his work on the general specifications and plans for the suspension bridge over the North River between New-York and Jersey City, and that as soon as the work is completed the company will be ready to advertise for proposals from responsible bridge builders.

The wire for the cables must be capable of sustaining not less than 180,000 pounds, or ninety tons, to the square inch. This requirement will make the bridge a very heavy one, its span being 3,100 feet, twice the length of the Brooklyn Bridge.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE

Lively Debate in the Senate Over an Appropriation Bill Item.

MORE STRINGENT LAWS INTENDED

The Provisions to Apply to Canned Meats as Well as Carcasses—Senator Chandler Opposes the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill is now before the Senate, and the very first item, an amendment to change the existing law as to the inspection of live cattle, developed a lively debate. Secretary of Agriculture Morton was in the chamber when the bill was taken up and remained some time listening to the remarks for and against the amendment. It is likely that the bill will continue before the Senate for several days.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) made a point of order against the amendment as "general legislation on an appropriation bill." He characterized this kind of legislation as "vicious and utterly indefensible." Senators, he said, were called upon to vote on a matter of such gravity and importance without even having known that any such legislation was proposed; without having seen the bill, which had been printed only this morning, and without being advised that any change was to be made in the law for the inspection of cattle and meats for foreign exportation. In concluding, Mr. Platt said:

"Within the last year or two a foreign nation has undertaken to retaliate on the United States for some action of its Congress by barring out our meats. I do not propose to engage in the repeal of any legislation or in the amendment of any act now existing at the dictation of a foreign Government. If Germany wants to retaliate it is a game that two can play at. And the way to convince her that her proposed retaliation is properly understood in this country is to make use of the power which we now have for retaliating on Germany. I have very little respect for the legislation which attempts to conciliate Germany by making our laws satisfactory to Germany."

In the course of the discussion Mr. Chandler again pointed out what he called the absurdity of the proposed legislation, which would, he said, prevent a steamship getting her clearance unless she had certificates that the cattle out of which the canned meats on board were made had been duly inspected before being slaughtered. He suggested that the proposition be "withdrawn for repairs," and he closed with the sarcastic remark that this Congress should be allowed to expire without any legislation except "appropriation bills," and such financial legislation as the learned and able and harmonious Committee on Finance shall submit to the Senate.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) defended the amendment, which was, he said, in the interest of human health and life and which had been called for by the Secretary of Agriculture. He hoped that it would be made more stringent if possible. Its sole object was to prevent fraud and to prevent the preparation, either for the home market or the foreign market, of canned goods that were deleterious to health and life.

After a long and discursive debate, the amendment in relation to the inspection of cattle and meats went over without action till to-morrow, and the Senate went through the rest of the bill, postponing action, however, on several disputed points.

THE INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Discussion in the House Takes a Wide Range.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be general debate in the House on the Naval Appropriation bill. A foretaste of the discussion was given to-day, most of which was addressed to the proposition to increase the fleet by the construction of three battle ships and several torpedo boats. The larger number of speakers were for the increase of the navy, but Dr. Everett made a strong speech against increase, the gist of his argument being that we do not intend to settle our disputes by war, and that it is melancholy to consider the proposition to enlarge the fleet in contemplation of the horrors of war.

While the assent of the House to the plan of increase in the bill will involve the Government to the amount of but $500,000 for the next year, motives of economy endanger the pasasge of this proposition. Other motives will appear when the friends of the naval personnel bill endeavor to attach that very much-discussed measure to the appropriation bill as a rider. It is past all hope to get it through as a separate bill. The controversy between the line and staff, each branch condemning the other for selfishness, is dividing the House. The line apparently has the best of the dispute so far as numbers go, but nothing but a vote will show the exact proportion of the division. It is probable that the personnel bill will be ruled out as obnoxious to the rule that new legislation which does not reduce expenditures shall not be made on appropriation bills. The supporters of the personnel bill are desperate, and are willing to take the chances involved in making the effort to get rid of "the hump" and provide some promotion into the command ranks.

The Naval bill, as presented to the House, appropriates $31,807,023. The estimates of the department called for $30,952,096. In the discussion to-day Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) opposed the increase of the navy proposed in the bill which, he said, would cost, including three battle ships, $23,116,000. The war between China and Japan had demonstrated that the unarmored cruiser of Japan had proved more than a match for the heavily armored battle ship of China.

Mr. Pendleton (W. Va.,) advocated the increase of the navy, as did Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) who agreed with the President as to the desirability of enabling the owners of American shipbuilding plants to continue them in operation and give employes something to do. In the course of Mr. Dolliver's remarks, Mr. Simpson interrupted with the question:

"Does the gentleman think that these battle ships, loaded down with armor plate, would be available for the merchant marine?"

Mr. Dolliver—Now, I do not intend to debate with the sage of Medicine Lodge about the utility of these ships in the fleets of the United States or of any nation in the world, I am not a practical seaman, but I know —

Mr. Simpson—It seems that your logic, like the steel plate furnished by Mr. Carnegie, is full of blow holes.

Mr. Dolliver—My idea is that the gentleman's knowledge of logic and his knowledge of ships are about on a parity. [Laughter.]

Mr. Simpson—I am in favor of "maintaining the parity."

Mr. Boutelle (to Mr. Simpson)—You must have made a terrible hole in your "reserve." [Laughter.]

Mr. Dolliver—There is not a nation in the world that has not studied the question of battle ships and guns, and I put their science and their knowledge against the enthusiasm of my friend from Kansas. [Laughter.] He says that the ships of Japan sunk the ships of China. That is true. I do not suppose that the genius of man or the wisdom of God could create a ship and man it with Chinese sailors which could not be sunk by the military genius of the rising empire of Japan.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.,) gave notice that at the proper time he would move an amendment, the effect of which would be to reduce the number of Captains and Commanders to forty each. The reason for this, he said, was that the naval register showed that on the average these officers did not spend one-third of their time on sea duty.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) advocated the passage of the bill and strenuously urged the increase of the navy as proposed in it. He exhibited at the clerk's desk a map of the United States as an object lesson to show the exposed and defenseless character of our shores. Any one of the ports of the country, he said, might be hermetically sealed by the presence of a fighting ship of an enemy.

The bill was further discussed by Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.,) and Mr. Meyer, (Dem., La.,) both of whom advocated its passage as it came from the committee.

TRIED TO CRIPPLE THE MAILS.

Blackburn and Brice Wanted to Cut Appropriations for Fast Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It is not complimentary to the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Blackburn is Chairman, that the Post Office Appropriation bill this afternoon passed the Senate without any of the amendments Mr. Blackburn sought to affix to it.

The defeat yesterday of the committee on several propositions did not discourage the Kentucky Senator, and this morning he made a fresh effort to cripple the fast mail service by moving to reduce by 10 per cent. the appropriation for the fast mail from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New-Orleans. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 19 yeas to 36 nays. Mr. Blackburn then endeavored to reduce by 10 per cent. the appropriation of $3,205,000 for the Railway Post Office car service. This attempt also failed.

Mr. Brice made a final effort to cripple the fast mail service by an amendment cutting the appropriation in two, but the Senate would not listen to it.

The bill undoubtedly would have passed sooner, but for the desire of the Republicans to prolong discussion and lessen the chances of passage of the Pooling and Bankruptcy bills.

TO CLEAN EAST SIDE STREETS

Those Below the Bridge Will Soon Be Clear of Snow, Mr. Moore Says—Removing the Garbage.

Deputy Commissioner Moore of the Department of Street Cleaning said yesterday that the streets on the east side below the Brooklyn Bridge would soon be cleared of all traces of the recent storm. He promised that during the night an extra force of men and carts would be employed in the sections against which complaints had been lodged. Mr. Moore said:

"It is true that the snow remains in many of these down-town east side streets, as was pointed out by The New-York Times, and that they are in bad condition. The snow has been piled in some of the streets, but it has been trampled down and scattered.

"We have endeavored, so far as possible, to carry on the work of the department in all parts of the city alike. I do not make any apology for what has not been done. I wish, however, to have every one consider what has been done. We are doing the work as rapidly as we can."

As regards the approaches to the Wall Street and Fulton Street Ferries, where the street crossings were in a sloppy condition Thursday, Mr. Moore said:

"Orders were given by me that these crossings should be kept clean. I have sent for the foreman of the section that includes these streets, and he will have to explain why the orders were not carried out properly.

"The prospects for getting rid of the garbage that has accumulated at the temporary dumping rounds is much more favorable. Six scows have gone to sea to-day, and twelve more will go during the night."

It is likely that the work of removing the piles of garbage complained of at Peck Slip will begin to-day.

Superintendent Robbins complained yesterday that some of the street car companies were using salt on the car tracks. This, he said, did a great deal to make the streets sloppy. One of his horses, he said, had been made lame by the salt.

Mr. Moore made a tour of the stables of the department late Thursday night and found some of the hostlers smoking. As it is against the rules for the hostlers to smoke in the stables, several men will be discharged.

GARBAGE ON RIKER'S ISLAND.

Hearing on the Bell Bill—May Soon Cremate All the Refuse.

There was a public hearing yesterday in the Mayor's office on Asesmblyman Bell's bill to prevent the dumping of garbage on Riker's Island.

The office was filled with indignant residents of Harlem and College Point. Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring was the first to be heard. He said that he appeared by request of the residents of College Point to ask that the bill would not take effect immediately, but on June 1. He said that responsible persons had approached him with a proposition to burn the garbage and to separate it from the ashes and other refuse. The city would not only get rid of the garbage, but would be paid for it. He said that garbage should be dumped until June 1, and that until that time it would be disinfected and rendered harmless. He declared that he thought cremation was the solution of the vexatious problem.

H. A. Cassaber protested, saying that by June 1 the sun would have acted on the garbage, causing it to emit noxious vapors.

Col. A. H. Rogers was then heard. During his remarks he was frequently groaned and laughed at by those present who were opposed to his views. He attempted to argue that garbage was delightful and productive of health. He declared that many unkind things had been said of it, but he believed that it was not injurious to health.

Col. Rogers went on to say that the Italians who trimmed the scows at the dumps were healthy. "Why, they thrive on it," he declared, enthusiastically. This statement called forth groans. It appeared that the speaker is interested in filling in places with garbage, and if the bill should become a law, no more garbage for filling-in purposes will be allowed.

Mr. Waring said garbage should be burned, and it could be done without cost to the city. There is enough combustion in the ashes and garbage, he held, to burn it all up without a shovel of coal.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the afflicted ones have told so often. He said that death and pestilence lurked in the garbage and that it should not be dumped on Riker's Island, even if disinfected.

Senator Guy followed in support of the bill. He said that it was highly important to stop dumping garbage at Riker's Island.

One of the speakers started to argue that the dumping of garbage at Riker's Island was depreciating the value of certain adjacent property. The Mayor stopped him. "It is not necessary to talk about that," he said. "The protection of the life of one little child is of vastly more importance to the community than the depreciation of $100,000 in the value of property."

Commissioner Waring, Senator Guy, and Mayor Strong held a conference this afternoon and discussed the Bell bill. The conclusion arrived at was that the Mayor would delay the signing of the bill for fifteen days and the Governor would be asked to delay his signature for the same length of time. This would give Commissioner Waring thirty days to get ready to burn the garbage.

The bill provides that no more garbage be left on Riker's Island, the act to go into effect immediately. Thus Commissioner Waring would have no place to dump the garbage except at sea. He hopes by the time the thirty days have expired the crematory will be ready.

The Volunteers Entertain.

An enjoyable entertainment and dance was given at Heinebund Hall, in West Thirty-fourth Street, last night, by "The Volunteers," a social and benevolent organization connected with an up-town importing firm. The hall was handsomely decorated.

The programme included a piano solo by Mrs. Coxen; soprano solo, Miss Newey; dialogue, "Fast Friends," by Misses May Howard and G. Pearl Foster; mandolin and guitar sextet, consisting of W. A. Strobel R. S. Porter, C. C. Howard, C. J. Sindelar, R. Turner, and J. F. Adams; vocal duet, Mr. and Miss Kelley; H. I. Lundquist played the march, from "Tannhaeuser"; Miss A. Finnegan sang "The Song of the Steeple," and Mr. H. D. Crisp gave a dialect recitation.

All the entertainers acquitted themselves admirably, and after refreshments had been served dancing began, continuing until early in the morning. The officers of the organization, which has accomplished much good during its existence, are as follows: President—Miss Caroline Bahr; Vice President—Miss Amanda J. Finnigen; Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Frederick W. Schwer.

BOTH SIDES WERE HEARD

Messrs. Connelly and Lewis Before the Assembly Committee.

NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY STRIKERS

Committed, Says Their Leader, Only by Police and Militia—President Lewis's Financial Explanation.

The committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the trolley strike began its work yesterday in Brooklyn.

The committee, of which Assemblyman W. H. Friday is Chairman, met at 10:30 o'clock in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall. All the members were present. There were present besides the Chairman, Assemblymen Smith, Tuttle, Stanchfield, and Donnelly. The last two are Democrats.

William M. Ivins of this city appeared as the counsel to the committee.

Master Workman Connelly of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., the leader of the strikers, and President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, were the only witnesses yesterday.

Strikers and their sympathizers composed the audience, which was at no time demonstrative.

Mr. Connelly was first called. He said he had been for two years employed as a motorman by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Previous to that he was a conductor on the Brooklyn City Road.

One of the causes of the strike, he said, was the failure of the companies at the opening of the present year to come to an agreement with their men. Another cause was the refusal of the companies to live up to the Ten-Hour law. Bitter feeling, he testified, was produced among the men by the discharge of the electricians for refusing to take the places of striking motormen.

"How did the companies interpret the Ten-Hour law?" asked Assemblyman Stanchfield.

"They reckoned only the time the wheels were turning, and did not count the stand time at either end of the routes."

"What was the date of the strike?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I don't know as there was a strike," said Mr. Connelly. "The men simply did not go to work."

"Has the character of the work changed since the trolley was introduced?"

"It has. The rate of speed is so great it requires more activity, strength and intelligence."

The speed of the trolley cars, the witness said, had been made dangerous. The men were supposed to make up lost time. Some of the extra men sometimes earned as low as fifty cents a day, and were on the list three years before they got a car.

Mr. Connelly was asked if the strikers or their sympathizers had done any acts of violence.

"No," he said; "all the acts of violence were committed by the police and the militia. The militia killed an innocent spectator, Thomas Carney, in Hicks Street. The police entered our meetings, and brutally clubbed the men without provocation. I do not personally know of any cases where non-union men were attacked, wires cut, or cars stoned."

President Lewis was called.

The agreement offered to the men at the first of the year, he said, was the same as had been in force since 1889, when the Ten-Hour law went into effect. It was impossible, he said, to arrange the schedules so that exactly ten hours' work would be performed, and so the men had agreed not to count the standing time.

Mr. Ivins asked President Lewis if the fact that the company had changed its motive power from horses to electricity had furnished the men any ground for asking for an increase of wages.

"Not at all," said Mr. Lewis. "It had been well understood, for several years, between the men and the company, that the cars would run faster and make more trips after the change was made in the motive power. That was one of the economies that grew out of the change. We were entitled to its benefit. We, of course, still expected to get, as before, ten hours' work, or as near ten hours' work as possible, out of the men."

"Did the change involve, of necessity, employing any higher class of labor?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No, Sir. The only difference was, our men required some instruction to become motormen. Ninety per cent. of our old drivers were converted, at our expense, into motormen. In a week we can take any man of ordinary ability and judgment, and turn him into a first-class motorman. To run a trolley car requires a little more care, but no more skill or judgment."

"Has the proportion of accidents increased?"

"At first, very materially, but afterward it was reduced. In 1891, when we used horses exclusively, seven persons were killed by the operation of our lines. In 1894, the trolley cars killed ten persons. Considering that the traffic had increased 25 per cent., the death rate had not increased materially."

President Lewis said the increase in the trips of the cars, and in the speed, since the introduction of the trolley, had been about 15 per cent. Some of the increase in the number of trips, he said, had come from cutting down the stand time at one or both ends of the routes. On the whole system, he testified, the speed schedule did not average over seven and one-half miles an hour.

"How much time is lost in stops?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I do not know."

"Why did you not grant the increase of 25 cents a day asked by the men?"

"We were not able."

"Would you have granted the increase if you had been in a position to do so?"

"We would. Neither the Brooklyn Heights Railroad nor the Long Island Traction Company has earned any dividend since the lease was made with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company."

Mr. Ivins, by a long series of pointed questions, brought out the full history of the absorption of the Brooklyn City Railroad and the increase of its liabilities.

Mr. Lewis said the Brooklyn City Railroad paid 14 per cent. dividends until 1886, when President Hazzard made concessions to the men, which reduced the dividends to 8 per cent. a year. In 1893 the Brooklyn City Road was leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, the latter agreeing to pay the former 10 per cent. a year on its capital, and likewise assume its taxes, the interest on its bonds, and other of its fixed charges, including the license fees for its cars. The capital of the Brooklyn City Road was then $9,000,000, and it had since been increased to $12,000,000. The bonded indebtedness had also been increased from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000, and a mortgage of $925,000 had been put on the road.

"The Brooklyn City stockholders received their guaranteed dividends last year?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then what do you mean, exactly, by saying the condition of the company did not warrant an increase of the wages of the men?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"The Brooklyn Heights Road," said Mr. Lewis, "did not earn its fixed charges. We had to withdraw $250,000 from our guarantee fund of $4,000,000 in order to discharge our contract liabilities to the Brooklyn City Company."

"How was this guarantee fund furnished?"

"By the Long Island Traction Company."

"In cash?"

"Yes, at first."

"What are the relations between the Long Island Traction Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company?"

"The former owns or controls all of the stock of the latter, including the thirteen shares which qualify the Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Road."

"So that," said Mr. Ivins, with a smile, "there is virtually but one stockholder in the Brooklyn Heights Road?"

"No," said Mr. Lewis, returning smile for smile, "the Traction Company merely controls these qualifying shares by an option, an agreement, or something of that kind."

The Long Island Traction Company, Mr. Lewis said, was organized in West Virginia, with a capital of $30,000,000. Under the law of that State, permitting stock to be issued below par, $27,000,000 worth of the traction stock was issued to the stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad at 15 cents on the dollar, and $3,000,000 was sold to outsiders at the same price. The $4,000,000 thus secured was used to extend the trolley system of the Brooklyn City Road.

"Who negotiated these securities?"

"I do not know."

"So, then," said Mr. Ivins, describing a circle with his finger, "We have a circle beginning at the Brooklyn City Company, going up to the Brooklyn Heights Company, and through the Long Island Traction Company back to the Brooklyn City Company."

The President nodded his head.

The Traction Company and the Brooklyn Heights Road, Mr. Lewis said, had made a joint collateral trust note.

Mr. Ivins read the circulars issued by the Directors of the three named companies to their stockholders, pointing out the advantages of the arrangements which culminated in the absorption of the Heights Road and the City Road by the traction company.

Mr. Ivins inquired as to the extent and whereabouts of the surplus in the Brooklyn City Road's treasury, at the time of the lease.

President Lewis said it had amounted to between $600,000 and $700,000. A part of this had been distributed to the stockholders, and the balance was intact, although a part of it had been borrowed by the traction company on collateral. Of the $240,000 distributed to the stockholders, part was the premium on the extra issue of bonds.

"In other words," said Mr. Ivins, "the stockholders of the Brooklyn City Road not only got their 10 per cent. net clear of all taxes last year, but also an extra 2 per cent. from the surplus and bond premiums?"

"Yes, Sir."

In answer to questions, President Lewis said the joint collateral trust notes above referred to were for $3,000,000, at 6 per cent. interest, and were made to run three years, to the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

Of this, $1,875,000 was underwritten, and six of the Directors sub-underwrote $250,000, as times were hard and it was not easy to raise money. The underwriters got 5 per cent. profit. The joint notes realized 80 per cent., and none as high as 85 per cent. To date $1,750,000 of the joint notes had been issued.

Mr. Ivins read a copy of a circular by the traction Directors to their stockholders last year, in which the stockholders were promised the Brooklyn Heights Road would be assured a yearly profit of $302,000 over and above all its liabilities to the Brooklyn City Company.

"Will you now please state," said Mr. Ivins, "why it is, if the Heights Road was to earn $302,000 a year net, the company was not in a position to give its men the increase in wages they asked for?"

"My answer," said Mr. Lewis, "is this: That calculation was based on an estimate of the business for the coming three years. We predicted on an improvement in the times. We could not foresee this costly strike or the disastrous legislation at Washington."

"How much do you estimate the strike has cost you?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I have made no estimate."

The committee adjourned until this morning.

GEN. JAMES M. VARNUM ATTACKED

Assaulted by Two Men in Madison Avenue—He Drove Them Off After Being Wounded in the Cheek.

Gen. James M. Varnum, Paymaster General on Gov. Morton's staff, a well-known lawyer of this city, was attacked by two highwaymen in Madison Avenue on Tuesday night. One of the men struck him a blow that temporarily dazed him, and cut his cheek open. He fought his assailants, and when a cabman appeared they fled.

After his encounter, Gen. Varnum went to the Union Club and prepared the following statement, which he sent to Superintendent Byrnes:

At 10 o'clock last evening I called at the house of my cousin, 117 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirtieth Street, to inquire as to the condition of his young son, now lying dangersously ill with typhoid fever. I left there about 10:35 and started south without paying any particular attention to the people upon the street who were approaching me.

Suddenly I was struck full in the face over the right cheek by one of two young men approaching me, and at the same time my heavy overcoat was wrenched open and torn. For a moment I was paralyzed with astonishment at the attack, but then hit the man who attacked me over the head three times with my umbrella, which broke at the third blow.

At this moment a cabman, driving a coupé, came up and warned the men off, stating to me that he saw those men intended to "lay me out."

I called out loudly for the police, but none appeared, nor did any one except the cabman respond to my call.

One or two passers-by from side streets then came up and informed me that I was covered with blood, and had better seek a physician.

I went at once to my own physician, Dr. Morris Asch, in West Thirtieth Street, who fortunately was at home, and treated me.

I then went to the Union Club, where I explained the occurrence to a number of its members. I cannot identify my assailants. They were of the tough class—had smooth faces, wore derby hats—that is all I can say.

I am satisfied that they attempted robbery, and had they hit me on the temple instead of the cheek, they probably would have met with no resistance on my part, and accomplished their ends.

I feel it proper to communicate this to you as the Chief of Police, to the end that such occurrences may be prevented in the future.

I may add that, although temporarily somewhat disfigured, the highwaymen took nothing from me, but disappeared after my attack on them, and the cabman came upon the scene.

Gen. Varnum, who is a man about forty years old and of athletic build, was able to attend to his business on the following day, and on Thursday he went to Washington.

In reply to inquiries at his office yesterday, his brother, Robert T. Varnum, said:

"The statement, signed by my brother, was left by me at Superintendent Byrnes's office on Wednesday morning. Yesterday a man who said he was a Headquarters detective, called at the Union Club while I was out. I left word that he should come down to see me at my office.

"My brother had been sick with the grip. He is satisfied that the real motive of the men was robbery, though after the man who had struck him had fled the other stopped a minute and said:

"'We didn't intend to hit you. It was a mistake. You are the wrong man.'

"If it was a mistake, and the attack on my brother was intended to be made on some one else, it is curious that his coat should have been torn open. I think it more likely that the rough's remark was intended to throw my brother off the scent as to the real motive of the attack when they saw help was at hand. The wound on my brother's cheek, the doctor said, was made by some blunt instrument—whether a jimmy, a piece of lead pipe, or a knocker, we do not know. My brother does not know what became of the cabman or who he was. It was all over in two minutes."

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Morton has signed Chapter 17, appropriating $2,000 for drainage of lands overflowed by water from State ditches in the town of Pendleton, Niagara County.

Chapter 18—Appropriating $9,500 for a wrought-iron canal bridge at Mill Street, in Buffalo.

Chapter 19—Appropriating $20,000 for cleaning and repairing ditches, carrying off back water from lands in the towns of Tonawanda and Amherst, Erie County

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreigners Sell Stocks on the Defeat of the Gold Bond Proposition.

NORTHWESTERN AND JERSEY CENTRAL

Chicago Gas Also Depressed on Unconfirmed Rumors of Dissension Among Insiders—But the General List Holds.

Wall Street, Feb. 15—P. M.

Disappointment over the defeat of the Wilson resolution in the House of Representatives was more pronounced in London than in this city to-day, probably because the result had been more fully anticipated here than abroad. The disappointment was reflected in the lower range of prices prevailing in London at the opening of the local market and by the receipt of selling orders here for the foreign account. Our market opened heavy, with the pressure most marked against Northwestern and Jersey Central. There was also a disposition to sell the Grangers, but the business in them, outside of Northwestern, was not large.

The transactions in Northwestern footed up nearly 35,000 shares, at prices ranging from 90⅜ to 89¼. The final price was 89¾, a net loss of ⅛. There was undoubtedly some liquidation, but, as the traders are very bearish on the stock, it is fair to assume that a large share of the trading was for the short account. The bear sentiment is based on the unfavorable showing of earnings for the year and on a supposition that the dividend rate will have to be reduced. St. Paul lost ½ on sales of 18,000 shares, and Burlington and Rock Island closed each ¼ lower, on small business. The most material decline of the day was in Jersey Central, its loss being 2¼ points on about 18,000 shares done.. It sold as low as 83¾, but closed at 84¼. The other coal stocks were each down ½. The depression in the group was attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the coal trade and a belief that further disturbance is probable before harmonious relations are re-established.

Sugar and Tobacco were the strong features of the day. The first named sold up to 92⅝, but closed at 91½, a net gain of 1⅝ points. It was bought on advices from Washington indicating the probable defeat of the bill to repeal the differential duty on sugar imported from bounty-paying countries. Tobacco sold up to 91¼, but closed at 90⅞, a gain of 1½ points. Although the annual statement is still withheld from publication, it is asserted that the earnings of the property for the year have reached an amount equivalent to 25 per cent. on the stock. The recent weakness is attributed to the liquidation of a block of stock by an insider, who has become dissatisfied with the management of the company. Chicago Gas was weak in the afternoon on a rumor of dissensions among the new owners, but these were not confirmed. The stock closed at 72⅜, a net loss of a point. The other industrials were without feature, but were fairly firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $67,160,189, and balances, $4,264,276. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $688,425.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and very firm, with some inquiry for future delivery. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 premium; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—40c bid, 50c asked. St. Louis—60c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59⅞ bid, 60¼ asked.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,538,747, and the imports for the same period $584,042. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,954,705.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was again very dull, and prices were generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	1
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st	1½
St. Louis Southwest. 1st	1
U. P. Den. & G. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st	1½
C., C., C. & I. gen	3¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4
Georgia Pacific 1st	1
Kansas Pacific con.	1
Manhattan con. 4s	1
Oregon Short Line & Utah North. con	1½
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	1½
Union Pacific ext. s. f., 8s	1
West Shore 4s	1

Government bonds were firm. The 4s and the 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, coupon, at 110⅞ and $100,000 5s, coupon, at 115¼@115⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110⅝	111
4s, c	110⅝	111
5s, r	115	115½
5s, c	115⅛	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..

In State securities $30,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 56⅝.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday last:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	92⅜	89½	91½	..	⅜
Tobacco	95¾	87¾	90⅞	..	4⅞
Bay State G.	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	..	2
Chicago Gas	74⅝	71¾	72⅜	..	1⅜
Northwest	95⅞	89¼	89¾	..	5⅞
Quincy	71⅝	69⅞	70⅛	..	1
St. Paul	55¾	54½	54⅝	..	⅞
Rock Island	62½	61⅝	61⅝	..	⅞
Dist. & C. F.	9⅞	8¾	9⅛	..	¾
General Elec.	29½	28⅞	28½	¼	..
Louis. & Nash.	53	52	52⅜	..	⅝
Manhattan	108	105⅞	107	..	½
Jersey Cent.	87½	83¾	84¼	..	2¾
Omaha	31½	29¼	29½	..	..
Southern Ry.	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	..	⅜
South. Ry. pf.	32½	30¾	31½	¼	..
Cordage	4½	2⅞	4¼	..	1⅛
Cordage pf	7½	5	6½	..	1⅝
West. Union.	88	87	87⅝	..	⅜

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	143	143	143	143	141	144	10
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	38	100
American Cotton Oil pf	63	63	63	63	62	63	10
*American Sugar Refining	89⅝	92⅜	89⅜	91½	91½	91⅝	37,287
*American Sugar Refining pf	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	91	91¾	15
*American Tobacco	89½	91¼	89½	90⅞	90½	91	5,736
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4½	456
*Bay State Gas	18⅞	18¾	18¼	18½	18⅜	18⅞	500
Canadian Pacific	48¾	48⅞	48¼	48¼	48¼	49	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	210
Chicago Gas	73⅝	73⅝	71⅝	72⅜	72⅛	72⅝	20,300
Chicago & Northwestern pf	90¼	90¾	89¼	89¾	89⅝	89¾	34,526
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70	70½	69⅞	70⅛	70⅛	70⅜	9,464
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36½	35⅞	36	36¼	36½	520
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54¾	54⅝	54¾	18,320
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117	116⅞	116⅞	116⅜	117½	300
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61¼	61½	61⅛	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝	3,890
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19	19	19	19	19	19¼	200
Consolidated Gas Company	128	128	128	128	127½	120	100
Delaware & Hudson	128	128	127½	127½	127¼	127⅝	1,204
Delaware, Lack. & Western	150½	150½	158½	158½	158¼	159½	3,700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34¾	35¼	415
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	4,630
General Electric	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½	28½	28⅝	112
Inter. Con. & Insurance	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38	41	400
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅛	6½	100
Laclede Gas pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	82	82½	383
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	69½	69½	69½	70	357
Lake Shore	137	137	136½	137	136¾	137⅜	450
*Long Island Traction	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	6,700
Louisville & Nashville	52⅛	52⅝	52	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22½	22½	22¼	22½	21	23	2,828
Manhattan Consolidated	107	107½	106⅝	107	106⅞	107¼	100
Michigan Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	93	96	1,350
Missouri Pacific	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	21	20⅞	21	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22	22	22	21⅜	22½	2,515
*National Lead Company	29	29	28	28¼	28⅛	28½	100
*National Lead Company pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	81	81¾	100
National Starch 2d pf	21	21	21	21	20	35	18,239
New-Jersey Central	86¼	86⅜	83¾	84¼	84¼	86½	965
New-York Central	99	99	98¾	99	99⅛	99⅜	800
New-York & N. E., all int. pd.	29⅞	30½	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	30¼	100
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	12½	13¼	2,800
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅛	10⅛	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	2,400
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	21	21	20¾	20¾	20	21	200
Norfolk & Western pf	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅜	12½	400
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	4	200
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3½	100
Northern Pacific pf	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½	16	100
Ontario & Western	16	16	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	400
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21½	21⅝	200
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	2,400
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45	47	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	154	155	10
St. Paul & Omaha	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29½	29½	30½	505
Southern Pacific	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	18	800
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	669
Southern Railway pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31½	31½	31⅞	526
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14½	525
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	100
United States Cordage	4¼	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	675
United States Cordage pf	5⅞	6⅞	5⅝	6½	6⅜	6⅝	670
United States Cordage gtd	14	14½	14	14½	13⅞	15	300
United States Express	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42	44	100
United States Rubber	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	41⅜	42¼	200
*United States Leather pf	62½	62½	62	62	61⅜	62½	200
Wabash pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13¼	100
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87½	87	87½	87	87⅜	5,555
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	35½	36	200

Total sales 195,680

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000 ..... 111¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s 1,000 ..... 63¾
Austin & N W 1st 7,000 ..... 85⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 6,000 110
Buff & Erie, New 1,500 110
Can South 1st Gtd 2,000 ..... 110⅝
Central Pac 6s, 1895 1,000 ..... 100½
Central Pac 6s, 1898 5,000 ..... 103¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 105
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 9,000 79
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s 4,000 ..... 93⅝
Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000 97
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000 ..... 102¼
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 2,000 ..... 96¾
Chi & East Ill 1st 1,000 ..... 114½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 ..... 38½
Chi & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s 1,000 122
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000 110
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 6,000 ..... 100⅝
6,000 ..... 100¼
C, C, C & Ind G M 1,000 119
Clev, C, Chi & St L St L Div 4s 1,000 ..... 90½
1,000 90
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000 ..... 83½
7,000 89
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 13,000 103
Ft Worth & D C 1st 2,000 65
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000 109
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 2,000 62
Ill Cent 4s, 1951 5,000 ..... 109½
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 5,000 81
6,000 ..... 81½
4,000 ..... 81¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000 ..... 62⅛
1,000 63
5,000 62
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 10,000s3 91
L Erie & West 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
L S & M So 2d Reg 2,000 ..... 122½
Louis & Nashville Nash & Dec 1st 4,000 111
L, N A & Chi G M 1,000 ..... 66⅛
Manhat Ry Con 4s 1,000 96
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 4,000 80
500 80
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 2,000 ..... 45⅝
Mo, Kan & East 1st 3,000 ..... 83½
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 1,000 90
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅛
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 20,000 ..... 59⅛
N Y Elevated 1st 3,000 ..... 107¾
N Y & N J Tel 5s 10,000 104
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 6,000 ..... 90½
Nor Pac 1st Consol 1,000, c 112¼
North Ry of Cal 5s 6,000 91
8,000 ..... 90¾
Ohio & Miss Cons 3,000 ..... 107½
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 5,000 ..... 107⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 2,000 88
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000 41
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 1,000 ..... 110½
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 4,000 90
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 10,000 25
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 14,000 ..... 11⅞
3d Pref Inc 4,000 ..... 7⅛
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st 1,000 140
St L & S Fr Con 4s 6,000 ..... 51¾
700 51
200 ..... 50¾
St Louis S W 1st 35,000 67
5,000 ..... 66¾
2,000 67
2,000 ..... 66⅝
9,000 67
St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000 ..... 18¾
2,000 ..... 19¼
5,000 ..... 19⅛
St L & S Fr G M 6s 15,000 ..... 103½
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Reduc to 4½s 3,000 ..... 109¾
St P & Sioux City 1st 2,000 129
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 53
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 96¾
So Pac, N Mex 1st 5,000 100
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 ..... 86½
4,000 ..... 86¾
11,000 ..... 86¼
Third Avenue 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 118¼
Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000 ..... 88⅝
2,000 ..... 88¼
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 ..... 103¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000 ..... 103⅝
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 2,000 ..... 96½
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 8,000 87
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 1,000 35
West Shore Gtd 4s 11,000 ..... 103⅞
15,000 ..... 103¾
10,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 ..... 103⅞
7,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103⅛
Registered 500 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 103⅝
4,000 ..... 103½
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 109½
West Pac Bonds 3,000 ..... 102¼
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 2,000 ..... 45½

Total sales $484,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
American Coal	89	..
American Cotton Oil	18⅜	18½
American District Telegraph	..	45
American Express	110½	113
*American Sugar R. pf	90¼	92½
American Tobacco pf	105	106¼
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	62
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	39
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	50
Canada Southern	48	48¼
Cedar F. & M.	4⅜	5½
Central Pacific	13	13⅜
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	145	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Central & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
C. & N. W. pf	137	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Col. Fuel & Iron	..	24
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Columbus, Hock. Val. & T. pf	60	..
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31½	33
Denver & Rio Grande	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6½	9
Erie Tel. & Tel	40¾	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	¾	1¼
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	1¾	2¼
Homestake	18	..
Illinois Central	86	87
Iowa Central pf	19	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	24⅞	26
Lake Erie & Western	15¼	15⅝
Long Island	84	85½
Louisville, N. A. & C.	6½	7½
Louisville, St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National cfs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	17½	190
M. & St. L., all as. pd	2	26½
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	44½	48
Minn. Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	14½
Mobile & Ohio	14	18
National Linseed Oil	17	20
National Starch	7	8
National Starch 1st pf	45	60
New Central C	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	194½	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29½
N. J. & N. Y.	..	1½
N. Y., S. & W.	13½	13⅝
N. Y., S. & W. pf	38	38¾
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	2¼	..
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	18	21
Oregon Railway & Navigation	18	..
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	3
Pittsburg & Western pf	28½	30½
P., C., G. & St. L.	15	16½
P., F. W. & C.	156	157
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
R., W. & O.	113	115½
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	5½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¾
St. J. & G. I.	⅞	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	93
St. Paul, M. & M.	104	107
Silver bullion cfs	59⅞	60¼
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Toledo & O. C.	38	43
Toledo & O. C. pf	70½	80
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	1	1½
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	7	..
Union Pacific	9	9⅜
Utica & B. R.	150	..
*United States Leather	9	9¾
Wabash	5½	6
Wells-Fargo Express	100	108
Wisconsin Central	2¼	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	89½	92⅜	89½	91⅜	33,980
Am. Tobacco	90	90	90	90	400
A. T. & S. F.	4	4	4	4	20
Chi. Gas	73½	73¾	71⅜	72¼	12,440
C., R. I. & P.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	2,500
C., B. & Q.	70⅜	70½	70	70¼	4,140
C.,M. & St. P.	54⅞	55	54½	54⅝	10,550
Chi. & N. W.	90¾	90¾	89⅜	89⅝	9,900
C. of N. J.	86½	86⅞	83⅞	84¼	7,560
D., L. & W.	158⅞	158⅞	158¼	158¼	120
D. & H.	128	128	128	128	150
Dist. & C. F.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	70
Gen. Elec.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	1,150
L. I. Trac.	9	9	9	9	40
L. & Nash.	52⅛	52⅝	52	52⅜	1,110
Manhattan	106⅛	107½	106⅛	106½	390
Mo. Pacific	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	21	110
Nat. Lead	29¼	29¼	28	28¼	600
N. Y. Cent.	99	99	99	99	50
N.Y. & N. E.	30½	30⅝	29¾	29¾	30
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10	10	10	10	20
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	100
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	10
So. Ry. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	20
U. S. Cord	3¾	4½	3¾	4⅝	160
West. Union	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	1,370

Total sales 85,990

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & O. 4½s	73	73	73	73	$5,000
C. B. & Q. consol	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	2,000
C. & E. I. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. cn. 5s	103	103	103	103	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	5,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	$5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	5,000
So. Ry. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	5,000
Union E. 1st	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	4,000

Total sales $37,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	120
Chollar	.52	.52	.52	.52	100
Crown Point.	.44	.44	.44	.44	100

Total sales 320

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	286,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	155
Broadway	232
Commerce	180
German-American	111
Greenwich	165
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
Lincoln National	565
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	1½
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	169
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	190
Western National	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 50; St. Paul, ⅛, to 56⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 53½; Wabash preferred, ⅝, to 13¼; Union Pacific, ¼, to 9⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 88; Atchison, ⅛, to 4¼; Reading, ⅛, to 5; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅛, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅛. Lake Shore sold at 140½; Erie at 10½, and Northern Pacific preferred at 16⅛. British consols were firm at 104⅝ for money and 104 11-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Money, ½@¾ per cent. Spanish 4s, 77⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	158
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders	1	8
American Typefounders' pf	18	22
Ark. funded 6 per cents (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	8½	12
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87	91
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	..	67
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	10¼	12½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 6s	65½	68½
Brooklyn City Railroad	157	159
Brooklyn Gas Company	122½	..
Brooklyn Traction	10	12
Brooklyn Traction pf	54	58
B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 6s	103¾	104¼
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101⅜	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	..	63
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48½
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	160	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat. 1st	155	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178	180½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	179	185
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	308	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	101½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	96	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	11	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	134½	136½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102	103
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company.

Notice of Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company having been requested to commence proceedings to foreclose the above-mentioned mortgage, an agreement for the protection of the bondholders in the enforcement of their security has been prepared, and has been already signed by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding. Bondholders desiring to participate may do so by depositing their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New-York City, on or before March 15, 1895.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds so deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., 8 Broad Street, New-York.

WILLIAM JAY HUNT, MARK T. COX, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, } COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MILLION DOLLARS OR MORE.—We have extra facilities for procuring good loans, but they must be GOOD ONES, not having been hawked around. Send us full particulars and description.
POWER, 516 Columbus Av.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company this day declared the regular TWO PER CENT. quarterly dividend on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1. Transfer books will close in New-York at 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 20, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., March 2. Checks on New-York will be mailed from this office.
J. D. PLATT, Treasurer.

Office of the
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.,
120 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 15, 1895.

The interest upon the Scrip of the Company to March 1, 1895, will be paid to the holders of record of that date. The Scrip books will be closed on the 23d day of Feb., 1895, and opened on the 4th day of March, 1895.
P. F. KOBBE, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—PASS BOOKS Nos. 61,971, 78,800, issued by the institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please return them to the bank, No. 20 Union Square.

Financial.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Manhattan Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Organized 1850.

Total Payments to Policy-holders since organization,

$37,000,000.

INSURANCE IN FORCE JAN. 1, 1895	$61,618,675.27
INCOME DURING 1894	2,723,202.76
PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, 1894	1,831,615.75
RESERVE ON POLICIES (COMBINED EXPERIENCE, 4 PER CENT.) AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	12,916,562.70
SURPLUS (COMBINED EXPERIENCE, 4 PER CENT.)	*1,049,026.10
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1895	$13,965,588.80
*SURPLUS BY FORMER NEW-YORK STANDARD (4½ PER CENT.)	$1,800,000.00

OFFICERS:

HENRY B. STOKES, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Vice Pres.
H. Y. WEMPLE, 2d Vice Pres.
W. C. FRAZEE, Secretary.
J. H. GIFFIN, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
E. L. STABLER, Actuary.
W. B. LANE, Sup't of Agencies.

M. B. DU BOIS, M. D., G. W. WELLS, M. D., } Physicians.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN H. WATSON, HENRY B. STOKES, OLIN G. WALBRIDGE, E. H. SCHELL, E. A. WALTON, ANDREW MILLS, D. H. McALPIN, GEO. W. QUINTARD, GEORGE H. McLEAN, JOHN KING, ARTEMAS H. HOLMES, HENRY B. PEIRCE, EMIL F. LELL BONDIO, WM. H. OAKLEY, JAMES OTIS HOYT, THOMAS F. OAKES, BENJ. F. TRACY, ROBERT S. GREEN, HYMAN BLUM, JOHN W. HUNTER, JACOB NAYLOR, JAMES STOKES, H. Y. WEMPLE, PHILIP BISSINGER, CORNELIUS D. WOOD, N. F. PALMER, Jr., SPENCER H. SMITH, JACOB L. HALSEY, WALTER C. STOKES, BENJ. GRIFFIN, DAVID H. ROWLAND, EDW. V. Z. LANE.

IMPORTANT.

EVANSVILLE AND RICHMOND BONDS.

The adjourned meeting of non-assenting bondholders will be held at the office of White & Blackwell, 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL BANK
of Derby, Conn.
JOHN DOUGAN, HENRY DOUGLAS.

GOLD WANTED.—Premium paid for any amount. Particulars of SPRAIN, DICKINSON & CO., 10 Wall St.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Executor.

2 shs. The Sun Printing & Publishing Asso. ("The Sun.")
By order of Trustee.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1924.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
200 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
40 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Telegraph (Central Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bd., May, 1894, Coup.
$5,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1937.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Swift & Co.
$15,000 Milwaukee St. R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and,

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Financial.

ÆTNA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1895.

Assets Jan. 1, 1895	$42,002,166.44
Liabilities to Policy-holders, reserve, and all other claims	35,500,063.21
Payments to Policy-holders in 1894	4,170,140.52
Surplus as to Policy-holders, Jan. 1, 1895.	6,552,103.23
Premium receipts in 1894	4,984,304.01
Interest receipts in 1894	2,043,371.57
Total receipts in 1894	7,027,675.68
Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1895, Life and Accident	165,680,345.94
Paid Policy-holders since organization	90,537,687.45

Hon. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

J. C. WEBSTER, Vice President.
J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
G. W. RUSSELL, M. D., Medical Director.
JAS. CAMPBELL, M. D., Medical Examiner.

MUMFORD & BUSHNELL, Managers, 62 William St., New-York City.

GEO. C. STERLING, Manager, Accident Department.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—But for the buying of wheat by Lamson Brothers & Co., which extended over the entire session and was the subject of considerable conjecture touching the principal, to-day's market would have eclipsed many of the previous "dullest on record" for inaction. The purchases by the firm mentioned were set down in turn for a well-known local plunger, for an equally renowned St. Louis professional, and for Armour, but a party qualified to speak was responsible for the statement that a heavy New-York operator had covered an enormous line of "short" wheat, and without causing much of a flurry to prices. When the support so given to the market was withdrawn, a sagging tendency developed, and the close was about the weakest moment of the session. Liverpool cables were firm. Paris quotations were higher, but other Continental points were unchanged. Receipts were 21 cars for Chicago and 377 cars in the Northwest. Clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 157,994 bushels; withdrawals from store at Chicago were 44,510 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 53⅞c to 53¼c, sold between 53⅝@53¾c and 53¼c, closing at 53¼@53⅜c, ⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 234,654 bushels; shipments, 40,585 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 58,259 bushels; shipments, 13,630 bushels.

CORN—The receipts of 185 cars of corn to-day and the promise of 225 cars for to-morrow upset the calculations of the bulls in that grain to-day. A little more of a disposition to accept profits and less of a desire to go it blind on the buying side were noticeable. There was an easier feeling, except during a portion of the morning, and the close was verging on weakness. Liverpool cables were firm. Withdrawals from store were 14,915 bushels, and 4,981 bushels cleared at Atlantic ports. May corn opened from 45⅛@45¼c, declined to 44⅞c, closing at 44⅞@45c, ⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was easier. The inquiry was not brisk. Prices in that branch of the trade were ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 167,407 bushels; shipments, 71,795 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 38,375 bushels.

OATS—From buyer to seller at the one quotation, oats rose and fell to-day, responding thereby to weakness or strength in wheat and corn. There was nothing to distinguish to-day's market from the other dull and uninteresting ones recently predominating. The close was ⅛c under yesterday for May. Receipts were 177 cars. Withdrawals from store were 18,999 bushels. Cash oats were dull and steady.

RYE—There was a fair demand for rye. Offerings were light and the feeling firm. No. 2 on the regular market was 52c bid. By sample that grade sold at 53⅛@53¾c. May sold at 53½c. Receipts were 3 cars.

BARLEY—Was slow and weak. There was less inquiry than recently, and reductions of ½@1c in some instances were necessary to effect sales. Receipts were 41 cars. Screenings sold at $17.25 per ton; No. 3, 52½@55½c; No. 2, 50@50½c.

PROVISIONS—Offerings of product were more liberal at the opening than they were later in the session. Tired of offering without receiving bids, sellers withdrew after an hour or so, the removal of the pressure being followed by a rally. The hog market was weak and lower, which explained the lack of strength at the beginning of the session. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were moderate and shipments fair. In the cash market business was quite active, with prices holding firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 21,000 head.

FREIGHTS—A charter of corn for Spring shipment to Buffalo was made at 2½c. Rail rates are still unsettled. It was said that one road was cutting below the tariff, but most of the lines claimed to be receiving 20c on grain and flour to New-York.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb.	50⅝@..	50⅞@..	50⅛@..	50¼@50⅜
May	53⅜@53⅛	53⅝@53¾	53⅛@..	53¼@53⅜
July	54⅜@..	54½@..	54⅜@54¼	54⅜@54¼
Corn No. 2—				
Feb.	43 @..	43 @..	42⅝@..	42⅝@..
May	29½@..	29½@29¼	29 @..	29 @..
July	44⅞@..	44⅞@45	44⅛@..	44½@44⅝
Oats No. 2—				
Feb.	27⅛@..	27⅛@..	27⅛@..	27⅜@..
May	29⅞@..	29⅞@29	29 @..	29 @..
June	29 @..	29 @..	28⅝@..	28⅞@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$10.05	$10.25	$10.05	$10.20
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	6.57½	6.62½	6.57½	6.60
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.27½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady and unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 53¾@56½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@56c, by sample; No. 2 red, 50½@50¾c; No. 2 corn, 42⅝c; No. 2 oats, 28⅛@28⅜c; No. 2 rye, 52c bid; No. 2 barley, 50@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; prime timothy seed, $5.70, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10@$10.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.52½@6.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $4.63; granulated, $3.94; standard A, $3.82 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 57c; boiled, 60c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	11,222	12,270
Wheat, bushels	9,776	16,935
Corn, bushels	68,577	26,509
Oats, bushels	148,500	127,500
Rye, bushels	9,858	21,415
Barley, bushels	43,200	21,558

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were firmer; fresh stock, 21c per dozen.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The sales of the week are 3,096,500 lb domestic and 748,000 lb foreign, against 2,319,000 lb domestic and 803,000 lb foreign last week, and 1,210,400 lb domestic and 206,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 3,484,016 lb domestic and 4,917,200 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1893. The receipts to date show an increase of 3,263 bales domestic and 19,024 bales foreign. The drop in fine wools in Boston on the same week that they have advanced abroad would fairly indicate the turn of the tide. Ohio XX has been sold this week at 16½c, the lowest price on record. Ordinary fine and fine medium Territory clothing has sold on a basis of 30c clean. Fine and fine medium 12 months, Texas, has sold on the same basis. Both the figures are the lowest ever recorded in open market. The heavy sales of Australian have been destroying the market for American wool. The cable, however, has at last announced a rise of about ½c a pound on wool in Antwerp. The heavy accumulations of tops on the Continent have also disappeared; an advance of 3c a pound on tops is cabled, and the reviving strength of foreign markets must shortly be reflected in our own.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Dull Markets and Generally Easier Prices.

BUSINESS CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steadier —Cotton Dull — Coffee Quiet.

The grain trading was unusually light, and there was entire absence of outside influences, with the exception of the Western markets. The main business was in a scalping and switching way, and the close at a slight decline. Provisions closed steadier, after an early decline. Cotton was a shade easier and very dull. Coffee was steadier on local covering and better cables

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56¼ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48⅝@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	34½@ ..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @ ..
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	3⅝@ 4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10⅜@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.70 @ ..
Lead	3.12½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, and entirely without special features; prices were rather irregular on a local scalping trade, and the close showed a loss of ⅛@¼c, with some little buying for foreign account late in the day. Spot was quiet and ⅛c lower, but closing firm. Sales, 72,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅝@¾c over May, free on board, afloat, next week's delivery, and 24,000 bushels choice red Winter, on private terms.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 13,630 bushels....Receipts, 24,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 57,759 bushels; in the interior, 231,735 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active, and advanced ½c on better cables and firmer Western news, reacted ⅝c on the increased receipts West and following wheat, and closed steady at ¼c decline. Spot was less active and a shade easier; sales, 15,400 bushels, all to the trade, including 5,400 bushels steamer mixed at 49⅝c, delivered, and 10,000 bushels steamer yellow at 49c, elevator....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 38,375 bushels; in the interior, 119,727 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,080 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 4,981 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm and unchanged to ⅛c higher, chiefly on the near months, with the trading entirely local. Spot were more active on jobbing account, with prices ¼@⅜c higher, and firm....Sales, 96,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½@37½c for 18,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34¼c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c for 25,000 bushels, canal; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 38@41½c for 38,000 bushels ....Receipts, 13,650 bushels; exports, 2,239 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		.. @..	56¼
March	10,000	57 @57¼	57
May	635,000	58¼@58 9-16	58¼
June	10,000	58⅝@58⅝	58⅝
July	210,000	58¾@59	58⅜
August	45,000	59 @59⅛	59
September		.. @..	59½
December	25,000	62¼@62½	62¼
Total	935,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		.. @..	48⅜
May	370,000	48⅞@49¼	48⅞
July	30,000	49¼@49⅜	49¼
Total	400,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	33½@33⅝	33⅜
March	40,600	33¼@33½	33½
May	50,000	33¼@..	33¼
No. 2 white—			
February		.. @..	37
March	10,000	36¾@..	36¾
May		.. @..	36¼
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—Shippers were buying very sparingly, as their orders were about 5c below asking prices; local jobbers bought more freely, and the market ruled steady. Sales, 2,750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.42½@2.65; 800 bbls Winter straights at $2.80; 1,000 sacks do at $2.55; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@3.60; 150 bbls Winter patents at $3; 3,560 bbls City Mill patents, 3,000 do clears, and 450 bbls extra No. 2 at quotations....Arrivals, 9,765 bbls and 4,960 sacks; exports, 6,698 bbls and 23,968 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 42,235 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@2.05	$2.10@2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	2.00@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.10@$2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.80 for spot, and $1.75, to arrive; 50@53c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@54c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oil-meal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@90c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is a trifle more demand, with a very regular range of prices. Quoted at 9@9¼c for No. 1 and 9⅜@9½c for fancy as asking rates. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The mills are making an effort for better prices. They offer supplies with much reserve, and for the most part turn down recent bids of 18c for crude, in bulk. Their asking prices are irregular, generally to 19c. Another sale has been made in the Mississipi Valley on 18½c. Some of the large mills will close next week. Many of the small mills are already closed. It is probable that the mills in Northern Texas will remain open latest. There is general discontent among the mills over prices, and no encouragement for them to prolong operations. The cake can hardly be sold even at a material loss, with absence of export demand and restricted wants for fertilizing, and by that much is any profit taken off the oil. The trading here is light, in part by reason of moderate offerings, but as well from a difference of ¼c in views of exporters and sellers on important lots. For good off grade yellow 25½c is steadily bid by shippers, while 26c is asked. For prime yellow 28½c is the market rate, and a little better grade at 27c, with butter oil at 28@29c. Crude, in barrels, still has 22c bid, with light offerings. Sales are 375 bbls crude at 22c, 100 bbls off-grade yellow at 26c, 225 bbls prime yellow at 26½c, and 75 bbls butter grade at 28½@29c. White is at 30c bid. COCOANUT OIL is slow; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.25c. Cochin is 5¼@5½c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Oil opened and lowest, 105¾; highest and closed, 106.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were feeble changes in prices. Early in the day the hog supplies weakened prices a trifle, but they were fairly well taken up, and with slightly increased demands for the products from the packers there was a recovery in prices all around. The export movements keep along in fair volume at the West, in excess of last year at this time. Orders here from shippers call mainly for small lots of refined lard. The city cutters sustain strong prices on meats, although, having only moderate demands, Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 22,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was rather easy early, but recovered, and closed on cash about as on Tnursday night, but slightly lower on futures. There was little done here, and the West had only moderate dealings. Cash closed at 6.90c; sales of 100 tcs at 6.85c and 300 tcs at 6.90c. City steam was steady at 6.50c, at which 175 tcs, in lots, were taken up. Options—No sales; February closed at 6.85c, nominal; May at 6.95c, nominal. Refined continues slow; Continent at 7.30c; South American at 7.65c. Compound lard has only light attention here, although in fair demand at the West; quoted at 5¼@5⅝c. The West, on contract, lard, was at 6.45c at the close for February, while May ranged from 6.57c to 6.60c, bid, and closed at 6.60c.

PORK—The shippers bought freely here, taking 700 bbls mess, with prices generally steady and unchanged. The West showed a trifle stronger range, after 10c decline early. The advance was 20c, from which there was a slight reaction. February closed at $10. May opened at $10.05, sold up to $10.25, and closed at $10.22. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON—Had little attention here from exporters; short clear was quoted at $5.80. The West was down 5 points on short ribs, recovered 8 points, and closed steady without especial activity. February closed at $5.10; May was at $5.22@$5.30, closing at $5.30; July was at $5.40@$5.45, closing at $5.42 bid.

BEEF—The movements are moderate, both to exporters and home trade buyers, but prices are fairly well sustained on desirable grades. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25 @$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—There is very little buying interest, while prices are unsettled and weak. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats have steady demand from the Eastern trade, and at firm prices. City meats are in most instances above buyers' views; demands are steady; sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5⅝c; 7,000 lb do, at 5⅜c; 3,000 lb 10 lb average, at 6c; 1,500 lb pickled hams at 8@8¼c. City pickled hams, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5c; 12-lb, 5⅜c; clear bellies, boxed, 6@6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are steady at the prices. Receipts were 16,371,878 head; same time last year, 58,141 head. Chicago—Receipts, 37,000 head; slow, 5@10c lower; $3.70@$4.30; left over, 11,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,498 head; slow; 15@20c lower; $3.50@$4.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,062 head; steady; $3.70@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $4@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; weaker; $3.65@$4.05. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; opened 10c lower; $3.45@$4. Pittsburg—Dull; quoted, $4.20@$4.30. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.25. Quotations here are 5⅝c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is steady here. While 4⅛c is reported bid and 4¼c asked for city, all of the trading is at the latter price, and through the week there have been 300 hhds sold at 4¼c. For country the market ranges from 4⅜c to 4⅝c, with moderate demands. Sales of 80,000 lb at 4½c for prime and 4⅝c for kettle. At the sale in London yesterday there was an advance of 6d.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is a steady demand at 6¼c for city made, which price would be paid by the West, but nothing is offered under 6⅝c. The lard refiners here are indifferent, and their compound lard trading is small. There have been 100,000 lb foreign sold, to arrive, at 6.25@6.30c. For lard stearine there is a quiet market, with city at at 8.50c. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam sales of Harrison, Modoc, and United, all at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very dull, but made a slight gain through local covering and helped by the cables, with the close steady at partly 5 points advance. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio was neglected, but quoted steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 250 mats Interior Padang at 20c, 3,230 bags Maracaibo, and 900 bags Jamaica on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales.

Between Call and Close.—March, 1,250 bags at 14.65

Philadelphia, 10s; or Boston, 11c; Norwegian steamer, 697 tons, hence to the West Indies and back, one month, $70 per day; steamer, 775 tons, New-York and Baltimore, time charter, one or two months, private terms; ship, 1,788 tons, general cargo, hence to Melbourne, lump sum; basis about 10s 6d; British bark, lumber, Yarmouth, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $6.50; Rosario, $7.50. schooner, asphalt, Trinidad to New-York, $1.90 and discharged; bark, sugar, Clenfuegos to north of Hatteras, 12@13c; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-Baltimore, Hudson River, $5; schooner, dry shingles, Palatka to Baltimore, $1 per M., and St. John's River towage; schooner, coal, hence to Savannah, 85c; two schooners, coal, hence to Norfolk, 60c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to St. John, N. B., at or about 80c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Flour firm; prices steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,435 bbls; shipments, 4,919 bbls. Bran, this side, at mill, sacked, 66@67c; bulk, country points, 56@57c. Wheat lower; receipts, 3,725 bushels; shipments, 6,633 bushels; February, 51⅝c; May, 52⅜c; July, 51⅞c. Corn lower; receipts, 5,600 bushels; shipments, 35,745 bushels; February, 40⅜c; May, 41⅜@41¾c; July, 42⅜c. Oats lower; receipts, 15,400 bushels; shipments, 127,500 bushels; February, 30¼c; May, 29⅞c. Eggs lower at 22c. Pork—Standard mess, $10.10@$10.15. Lard—Prime steam, $6.50; choice, $6.50. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; long clear, 5¾c; clear ribs, 5.20c; short clear, 5.30c. Bacon very scarce; packed shoulders, 5¼c; ribs, 5¾c; short clear, 6c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool—Missouri and Illinois—Medium, 14@15c; braid and low, 12@14c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy fine, 8@9c; Texas—Medium, 10@13c, braid and low, 8@10c; light fine, 7@9c; heavy fine, 5@7c; slightly burry, 10@11c; hard burry, 8c; Southern hard burry, 7c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead dull and weak at 2.90c. Spelter firm at 2.95c for spot, 2.97½c for forward deliveries.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Spring wheat limits are easy in round lots, but firm for car loads; demand light. Sales, 14 cars No. 1 hard, 64¼@64½c. Closing: No. 1 hard, 64@64¼c; No. 1 Northern, new, 63¼@63¾c; do, old, 64¼c. Winter wheat dull and steady; No. 2 red, 57½c; No. 1 white, 60@62c, track; No. 2 red, 55¼c; No. 1 white, 59¾c, asked, in store. Corn unsettled; demand fair. Sales, 10 cars No. 2 yellow, 45½@45¾c, old billing; 7 cars No. 3 yellow, 45 6/4@45½c; 6 cars No. 3 corn, 45¼@45½c, new billing. Closing: No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 3 corn, 45½c, new billing. Oats weak. Sales, 2 cars No. 1 white, 36c; 4 cars No. 2 white, 35¾c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 33¾c, new billing; 4 cars No. 2 white, 35¼c, old billing. Barley very firm for Western and some strength is developing in Canada, but the demand here is very light. Offerings are gradually being withdrawn from the market. Quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 54c asked. Flour dull and easy; unchanged. Millfeed quiet and steady; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; barley, 5,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Wheat opened steady and firm; May opened at 54¼c, advanced to 54¼c, and closed at 54c; cash ranged 1c below. Barley, in store, dull; sample barley less active; No. 2, on track, 54¼@54½c; extra No. 3, on track, 54½c. Corn steady and quiet; No. 3, to forward, 46½@47c, on track, 43@43½c. Oats steady; moderate local and shipping demand; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c; No. 3 do, 31c. Rye, ¼c higher; supply moderate; No. 1, on track, 53¾c; No. 2 do, 53½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Provisions steady; mess pork, $9.90 for cash, and $10.15 for May. Prime steam lard, 6.45c cash and 6.60c May. Receipts—Flour, 2,550 bbls; wheat, 13,650 bushels; corn, 10,400 bushels; oats, 23,000 bushels; barley, 23,200 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour—600 bbls; oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 7,800 bushels.

DULUTH, Feb. 15.—The Duluth market was very quiet to-day. The close was unchanged from yesterday, except that there were no bidders for May. Puts were only ⅛c below the close yesterday, and calls were half an eighth above it. Cash sales to-day include 50,000 bushels of No. 1 hard, delivered on Superior, at ⅝c over May, and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, to Duluth mills, at ⅝c under May, and four cars at the same price, 57¼c. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 58¼c; February, 58¾c bid; May, 59⅜c; July, 60¼c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 56⅜c; February, 56⅝c bid; May, 57½c; July, 59¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; No. 3, 50⅝c; rejected, 47½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58⅝c bid; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c. Receipts, 20,798 bushels; shipments, none. Inspected, 113 cars; last year, 83 cars.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—There is a fair demand; receipts continue light and prices about steady. Corn—The market is active; No. 2 mixed, track, 44c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c; white ear, track, 43½c. Oats quiet, at previous prices. Pork quiet and steady. Mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75. Lard steady; fair demand. Steam lard, $6.87; kettle, $6.87. prime steam, $6.45@$6.50. Dry-salted meats steady. Loose shoulders, 4⅝c; loose short ribs, 5¼c; loose short clears, 5½c; boxed, ¼c more. Bacon steady; little demand; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 6c; loose short clears, 6⅜c; boxed, ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts are more liberal, and a light demand prevails at easier prices. Fresh, nearby, 20c. Whisky steady. Sales, 614 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Wheat could not have well been more steady than it was to-day. The range of prices on futures was less than ¼c. May opened at 56¾c and closed at 56c. July opened at 56⅞c and closed at 56⅜@56¾c. Cash wheat was steady and dull at 57¼c. Millers were moderate buyers; receipts, 250 cars, against 135 cars last year. On track, No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55¾c. Corn—No. 3 quoted at 46c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white quoted at 30c; No. 3, 29¾@30c. Flour steady with considerable inquiry at $3@$3.35 for patents; $1.95@$2.25 for bakers; production, 25,000 bbls; shipments, 20,167 bbls. Bran, in bulk, $11.50; sacks, $12.75@$13; shorts, common, bulk, $13; fancy, bulk, $13.50.

PEORIA, Feb. 15.—Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 40¼c. Oats firm; inactive; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30@30¼c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 54@55c. Whisky firm. Highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 39,600 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 8,400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 42,900 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, 4,200 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Wool steady; prices firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

BEEVES—Receipts, 163 cars, or 2,774 head: 82 cars for export alive and dressed, 60 cars for slaughterers' home use, and 21 cars for the market; making, with 10 cars held over yesterday, 40 cars for sale. Demand fair for all grades of cattle, and prices were rated steady with a trifle firmer feeling for good beeves, but trade was not brisk; the yards were cleared; an exporter bought 2 carloads; inferior to good native steers sold at $3@$3.20 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $3@$4.25; bulls at $3@$3.50; cows at $1.50@$4.05, and 1 cow for $18. City-dressed native sides in fair demand at 7½@9c lb for ordinary to choice; extra do sold in a small way at 9½c. To-day's cable advices quote the European markets steady at both London and Liverpool, with American steers selling at 11@12c, dressed weight; American sheep at 12@14c, and refrigerator beef at 9½@10c lb; top price at Glasgow, 11¼c for steers and 13c for sheep. Shipments to-morrow include 2,000 quarters of beef on the Umbria, to Liverpool, by Eastmans Company; by the same firm, 500 sheep on the State of California to Glasgow; on the Mississippi, 239 cattle and 2,000 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; 230 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 100 head for M. Goldsmith, and the Francisco will carry to Hull for M. Goldsmith, 655 sheep; making the total for the week from this port, 2,270 cattle, 1,736 quarters of beef, and 2,564 sheep, all for Britain, except 200 quarters of beef, and 83 sheep.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—4 Indiana steers, 1,472 lb average, at $5.20 100 lb; 14 do, 1,205 lb, at $4.70; 14 do, 1,236 lb, at $4.55; 1 do, 1,090 lb, at $4; 2 Ohio do, 1,340 lb, at $5; 2 do, 1,310 lb, at $4.90; 3 do, 1,133 lb, at $4.90; 3 do, 1,134 lb, at $4.40; 2 do, 1,040 lb, at $4.15; 2 do, 1,185 lb, at $3; 11 bulls, 972 to 1,170 lb, at $3@$3.40; 3 cows, 1,100 lb, at $3.50; 12 do, 1,037 lb, at $3.27½; 22 do, 1,016 lb, at $2.75; 12 do, 957 lb, at $2.45; 18 do, 868 lb, at $2.40; 15 do, 830 lb, 1,090 lb, at $2@$2.25. S. SANDERS—18 Ohio steers, 1,312 lb, at $5.10; 18 do, 1,271 lb, at $4.75; 16 do, 1,192 lb, at $4.60; 12 Lancaster County (Penn.) do, 1,442 lb, at $5; 5 do, 976 lb, at $4; 21 Texas stags, 1,058 lb, at $3.75; 8 oxen, 1,319 lb, at $4.25; 16 do, 1,256 lb, at $4.30; 1 bull, 1,530 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,100 lb, at $3.25; 21 cows, 1,134 lb, at $3.30; 5 do, 1,000 lb, at $3.15; 12 do, 993 lb, at $2.60; 14 do, 796 lb, at $2; 8 do, 940 lb, at $1.85; 2 do, 730 to 880 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, for $18. SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Illinois steers, 1,226 lb, at $4.90; 1 do, 1,130 lb, at $4.95; 20 do, 1,142 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,232 lb, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,229 lb, at $4.67½; 16 do, 1,281 lb, at $4.65; 15 do, 1,191 lb, at $4.60; 6 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.40; 1 do, 1,140 lb, at $4; 17 Lancaster County (Penn.) do, 1,226 lb, at $4.95; 5 do, 1,224 lb, at $4.80; 1 do, 1,470 lb, at $5.10; 19 oxen, 1,125 lb, at $3.35; 3 cows, 863 lb, at $2.15. J. SHAMBERG & SON—21 Illinois steers, 1,269 lb, at $4.85; 20 do, 1,180 lb, at $4.60; 20 Ohio do, 1,212 lb, at $4.25; 8 cows, 1,215 lb, at $4.05; 10 do, 1,67 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—22 Western steers, 1,086 lb, at $4.15; 20 Ohio do, 1,205 lb, at $4.10. M. GOLDSMITH—18 Illinois steers, 1,330 lb, at $4.90; 20 do, 1,282 lb, at $4.82; 17 do, 1,382 lb, at $4.80; 21 do, 1,327 lb, at $4.80; 17 do, 1,176 lb, at $4.75; 11 do, 1,154 lb, at $4.50; 10 do, 1,192 lb, at $4.45. S. W. SHERMAN—25 Illinois steers, 1,228 lb, at $4.67½; 14 do, 1,145 lb, at $4.55. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—14 cows, 1,028 lb, at $3; 1 do, 700 lb, at $1.50. S. JUDD & CO.—3 cows, 883 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 900 lb, at $1.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 13 head. Trade limited, but feeling steady. D. McPerson & Co. sold 2 fresh cows at $40 each; 1 do for $31, and Hallenbeck & Hollis, 1 cow, for $45.

CALVES—Receipts, 350 head, of which 208 head at Sixtieth Street. Demand less active; prices at the opening 25c lower, and market closed 50c off from yesterday's ruling figures; common to prime veals sold at $5½@$7.62½ 100 lb; a few selected do at $8; a car of Western calves at $3.25; barnyard calves nominal at $2.50@$3. Dressed calves ½c lower on increased supplies. City-dressed veals sold at 8@11½c, a few choice at 12c; country-dressed at 7@10½c; little calves at 4½@6c.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—15 veals, 133 lb average, at $7.62½ 100 lb; 15 do, 145 lb, at $7.62½; 25 do, 128 lb, at $7.50; 50 Western calves, 332 lb, at $3.25. G. DILLENBACK—50 veals, 142 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 220 lb, at $8; 10 do, 122 lb, at $5; 1 do, 100 lb, at $4; 1 fed calf, 250 lb, at $3.75. HUME & MULLEN—5 veals, 169 lb, at $8; 3 do, 144 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 140 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 95 to 124 lb, at $5@$7; 3 fed calves, 160 lb, at $4. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 38 cars, or 7,639 head: 3 cars for export alive, 17 cars direct to slaughterers, and 18 cars for the market; including 5½ cars held over yesterday, there were 23½ cars for sale. Good stock was rather scarce and prices well sustained; common and medium grades sold lower than yesterday's average, but at about the closing figures of that day; a few cars were carried over; poor to fair sheep ranged in price from $3@$4.50 100 lb; culls sold at $2.25@$2.45; decent to prime lambs at $4.65@$6; culls at $3@$4; late yesterday a deckload of choice sheep brought $5.20. Dressed mutton lower at 7@9c, and dressed lambs sold at 8½@10c.——SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—142 Ohio lambs, 82 lb average, at $6 100 lb; 249 Buffalo do, common, 60 lb, at $4.65; 67 Ohio sheep and lambs, 93 lb, at $4.30; also sold late yesterday, 51 Ohio sheep, 125 lb, at $5.20. S. JUDD & CO.—241 Western sheep, (culls,) 63 lb, at $2.45. D. McPHERSON & CO.—83 Pennsylvania sheep, 100 lb, at $3; 220 Western do, (culls,) 74 lb, at $2.25; 271 Michigan lambs, (culls,) 47 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—107 Michigan lambs, 76 lb, at $7.60; 111 do, 75 lb, at $5.87½; 194 do, 74 lb, at $5.37½; 13 State sheep, 100 lb, at $4; 149 do, 97 lb, at $3.80. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—200 Michigan lambs, 81 lb, at $6; late yesterday, 222 Western sheep, 84 lb, at $4.25. S. SANDERS—188 State lambs, 72 lb, at $5.62½. HUME & MULLEN—57 State lambs, (culls,) 50 lb, at $4; 143 State sheep, 83 lb, at $3.50; 148 sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—236 Ohio lambs, (part Fall clipping,) 69 lb, at $5.25; 193 do, 79 lb, at $5.90; 128 Ohio sheep, 89 lb, at $4.50; 103 State do, (few lambs,) 71 lb, at $4; also late yesterday, 221 Western sheep, 78 lb, at $4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 17 cars, or 2,969 head, of which 60 head were on sale. Market quoted steady at $4.50@$4.75 100 lb for good heavy to light hogs, and a little bunch of pigs brought $5. Country-dressed weak at 5¾@7½c lb, with rough heavy selling at 4@4½c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—20 State hogs, 141 lb average, at $4.65 100 lb; 1 rough do, 370 lb, at $4.

BUFALLO, Feb. 15. — Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,380 head; total for week thus far, 12,140 head; for same time last week, 9,145 head; consigned through, 1,300 head; to New-York, 840 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened dull, but firmly held; closed steady. Early sales: Good light butchers' steers, $3.65@$4; fat cows, $2.65@$3.40. Late sales: Good heavy shipping steers, $5; extra fat cows, $4@$4.05. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,250 head; total for week thus far, 100,950 head; for same time last week, 57,520; consigned through, 5,700 head; to New-York, 1,350 head; on sale, 5,550 head; market opened slow and 10@15c lower; closed dull for all kinds, and lower for light grades. Early sales: Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20, mostly $4.20; pigs, $4.20; good mixed packers, $4.25@$4.30; mediums, $4.30; choice selected heavy, $4.35@$4.40; roughs, $3.50@$3.75; stags, $3@$3.25. Late sales: Light Yorkers, $4.15@$4.17½. Railroads short of cars. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,200 head; total for week thus far, 55,400 head; for same time last week, 50,950 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 3,200 head; on sale, 15,200 head; market opened slow and lower for all kinds; medium grades suffering most decline; closed steady. Early sales: Good to choice, 65 to 90 lb lambs, $5.50@$5.75; fair to good, 65 to 75 lb, $4.60@$5.35; culls and common, $3@$4.40; good to fat mixed, $3.75@$4.25; common to fair, $2.75@$3.50; culls, $2@$2.50; export grades, $4.25@$5. Late sales: Extra 95 to 98 lb lambs, $5.85@$5.90; one load fancy export wethers, $5.30. Canada lambs, common to good, $5.25@$5.75; two loads here.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand fair; market about steady, at unchanged prices; prime, $5@$5.20; good, $4.45@$4.65; good butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $3@$3.70; fair, light steers, $3.10@$3.35; fat cows and heifers, $3.25@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts light; demand fair, and market slow; Philadelphias, $4.40@$4.50; mixed, $4.35@$4.40; best Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market slow, at unchanged prices; extra, $4.25@$4.50; good, $3.40@$3.75; fair, $2.50@$3; common, $1@$2; best lambs, $5.25@$5.40; common to fair lambs, $3@$4.75.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,381 head; market quiet; prices steady and slightly higher; native steers, $4.10@$4.45; Texas steers, $3.60@$4.20; native cows, $3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 5,137 head; market quiet and prices 10@15c lower; heavy, $3.90@$4.15; mixed, $3.80@$4.05; light, $3.70@$3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 890 head; market dull and prices 15@25c lower; native mixed, $3.15@$4.25; lambs, $4.85.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; market weak; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$4; cows and bulls, $1.50@$4; calves, $2.50@$5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000 head; market weak; heavy, $3.90@$4.20; common to choice mixed, $3.70@$4.15; choice assorted, $3.95@$4; light, $3.70@$3.95; pigs, $2.50@$3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2.50@$4 25; lambs, $3.25@$5.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 65s; prime mess dull at 53s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, dull at 58s 9d; do, medium, dull at 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 30s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 30s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 29s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 27s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 48s; American finest colored dull at 49s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 34s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 34s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 6s 4½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 1½d; February steady at 4s ¼d; March steady at 4s ¼d; April steady at 4s ¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 5s@£3 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 2 61-64d, value; February and March delivery, 2 61-64d, value; March and April delivery, 2 61-64@2 62-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 2 63-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 1-64@3 2-64d, value; July and August delivery, 3 3-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d, value; October and November delivery, 3 7-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 8-64@3 9-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Feb. 15—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, February shipment, via Cape, 33s 9d per quarter; linseed oil, 21s 6d per cwt; linseed cake, £5 per ton for Western; sperm oil, £35 10s per tun; refined petroleum, 4⅜@4 13-16d per gallon. Resin—American strained, 4s 6d per cwt. Sugar, 10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—February, 9s ¾d; May, 9s 2½d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 25s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 3d per cwt. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4d. Nutmegs, 110 to a pound, 1s 7d. Manila Hemp—Good, £17 5s, cost, insurance, and freight. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s@21s 9d per cwt; mutton, 22s 6d@24s 3d. Provisions—American refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 2s 9d@3s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hind quarters, 3s 2d@3s 6d.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet, but firm; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net receipts, 6,167 bales; gross receipts, 6,446 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 383 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 391,869 bales. Net receipts, 5,137 bales; gross receipts, 56,699 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,113 bales; Continent, 3,513 bales; coastwise, 15,304 bales; sales, 18,350 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 5½c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4¾c; net and gross receipts, 3,430 bales; stock, 147,570 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 20,962 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,506 bales; Continent, 8,211 bales; coastwise, 3,495 bales; sales, 8,221 bales; spinners, 48 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 5c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 2,407 bales; exports, coastwise, 827 bales; stock, 87,141 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 13,119 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,708 bales; sales, 2,475 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Large Transactions Made by Brokers.

SALE OF A UNION SQUARE CORNER

Part of It Was Daniel Drew's Dwelling —Three Blocks in the Twenty-third Ward, and Lots and Flats Disposed of.

More than $1,000,000 worth of real estate was sold by brokers in this city yesterday. This included business property, vacant lots, dwellings, and flats.

The largest of the sales reported was that of the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventeenth Street, facing Union Square. This was sold by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for Meyer Kahn, at something over $500,000. The property measures 31.6 feet on Broadway, by 150 feet in depth, with an additional lot adjoining on Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. Six-story brownstone and brick buildings cover the plot. There is a covered driveway 12 feet wide, between the Broadway lot and that on the street. The property was bought by Mr. Kahn on May 31, 1893, for $375,000. The Broadway building is one which was altered from a dwelling. It was notable formerly as the residence of Daniel Drew, the well-known Wall Street operator.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold, at private contract, for the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, three entire blocks of land, containing about 100 lots, extending from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, and from the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, to the East River, Walnut, and Locust Avenues intersecting. The property has a front of 204 feet on the railroad, and the same on the avenue. Its frontage on the river is 264 feet. The consideration was about $265,000. The name of the purchaser is withheld, but is said not to be the railroad company.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold, for Edward Hirsh, to John C. Umberfield, the lots, 207½ feet by 100.8½, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 250 feet west of Central Park West. Mr. Umberfield will erect eight or nine first-class dwellings on the plot.

Messrs. A. Stukhsnak & Co. have sold, for the Aldrich estate, to Mrs. Rosina Vollhart, the two seven-story brick apartment houses, 235 to 241 West Forty-third Street, each 37.6 by 90 by 100, at $190,000.

Bessie O. H. Smith has sold, to Frances W. Perkins, at $130,000, the five-story iron-front business building, 13 and 15 Lispenard Street, 50 by 100.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Michael Brennan, to George C. Stann, at $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, 19 by 56, with extension, by 102.2.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold, for F. A. Wilcox, to Herman Wauer, at $1,200, a lot 25 by 70, on the north side of East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 75 feet west of Bristow Street. He has also, in connection with Mr. Jerome Brown, sold, for the estate of P. W. Shaeffer, to Dr. McLochlin, at about $6,000, five lots at the southeast corner of Charles Place and Gerard Avenue.

Mr. John Magrath has sold, for Edward Holland, to John McCabe, at $19,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 64 West Eleventh Street, 22 by 60 by 95.

Mrs. B. T. Babbitt's executors have leased, to C. D. Bertine & Co. for ten years, at a rental beginning at $5,000, with yearly increase, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 35 West Thirty-fourth Street. The building will be altered for business purposes at a cost of $40,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 775 Tenth Avenue, west side, 49.7 feet north of Fifty-second Street 25.5 by 60. George N. Fillis bought the property at $26,416.67, but failed to comply with the terms of sale, and the property was then put up again and sold to the plaintiff, Susan O. Hoffman, at $23,475.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 250 South Street, by Charles E. Coe estate, of 62 William Street, five-story brick warehouse; cost, $14,000.

Nos. 205 to 209 East Thirty-eighth Street, five-story brick stable, by W. Clarence Martin, of 112 East Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $20,000.

Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, 160 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, one-story iron shed, by Eastmans Company of New-York; cost, $25,000.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three-story brick tenement and store, by Theresa S. Booss; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 29 to 33 West Forty-second Street, six-story brick store and office building, by Samuel W. Andrews and others, of 35 West Forty-third Street; cost, $60,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-first Street, by Louis L. Todd, alterations to tenstory and basement brick hotel; cost, $20,000.

No. 67 Seventh Street, by Henry Feldman, alterations to four-story and basement brick boarding house; cost, $7,000.

No. 506 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Christian P. Keck, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $225.

No. 278 Pearl Street, by Marx and Moses Ottinger, alterations to five-story brick store and office building; cost, $400.

No. 403 Seventh Street, by Edward Levinson, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

No. 303 East Tenth Street, by William H. Lunny, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by A. Luttge, alterations to two-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 130 and 132 Worth Street, by John Hooper estate, alterations to one-story brick store; cost, $100.

No. 908 Lenox Avenue, by N. Dulmeyer, alterations to three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $100.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold, to Joseph S. Iverson, at $1,700, the property at 285 Nineteenth Street, 34 by 100, with two-story frame house in front, and one-story frame stable in rear.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, to Virginia A. Kleine, plaintiff, at $3,400, the two-story frame dwelling, 203 Cornelia Street, 18 by 100.

Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold, to Isaac Dreier & Son, at $6,000, the southeast corner of Leonard Street and Johnson Avenue, 25 by 100, with three-story frame house, with store in front, and one-story frame stable in rear. In partition, they sold, to the plaintiff, Adam H. Straub, the following, at the prices stated: 210 and 212 Meserole Street, four-story brick factory, 50 by 115, at $11,600; 178 Johnson Avenue, 25 by 100, with three-story brick building in front, and two-story frame in rear; 100 Ewen Street, northeast corner of Boerum Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store, at $8,500.

Messrs. Clark & Pendleton sold, to Patrick Monahan, at $3,125, the three-story frame building, with two-story frame in rear, at 173 Eagle Street, 25 by 100.

The following plan has been filed for a new building:

Avenue T, northwest corner of Gravesend Avenue, two-story frame store and dwelling for three families, 38 by 34, $2,200; Francisco Micacci, owner.

A plan has also been filed for the following alterations:

Fulton Street, south side, 400 feet west of Troy Avenue, two-story brick store, 40 by 37, one story to be added, and three-story brick extension, 40 by 20, entire front to be rebuilt, $6,000; Alex Schwarz, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 15.

FULTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 101x113.7x109.11x114.7; Simon Adler and others to David Steinfeld..... $1

184TH ST, n e s, Lot 6, map of land of Peter Handibode, 24th Ward; Edward A. Isaacs and wife to Albert Stake..... 4,500

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 204 ft n of 170th St, 25x100; John Long and wife to Charles Rosenthal and another..... 2,500

KIRKSIDE AV, w s, 130 ft n of Wellesley St; 50.2x110.1x50x106; Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company to Louis C. Hahn..... 1

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 50 ft n of Grogan's Lane, 25x100; Mary Foley to Michael H. Foley..... 220

50TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x100.5; Lewis Heyman and another, executors of Samuel L. Isaacs, to John Wick..... 26,500

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 150x99.11; Frederick Beck and others to Edmund Coffin.. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 72 ft n of 103d St, 22x100; Alexander Walker and others to Adolph F. Braidich.. 100

8TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 25 x85; Gustave Kahrs and wife to Frank C. J. Becker and another.... 40,500

126TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 7th Av, 20 x99.11; Harry A. Heert to Bertha Stein..... 27,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 127th St, 21x48.4; William Fisher and wife to Robert F. Bennett..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 50x99.11; John Harney and wife to James M. Morton..Ex. property and

125TH ST, n w corner of 6th Av, triangular plot, irregular; same to same.....Ex. property and 1

140TH ST, 139th St, 8th Av, and Edgecombe Av; Archibald Watt and others to Julia Morris..... 1

102D ST, 70 West; Louise M. Stern to Henry Junge..... 1

121ST ST, 360 West; A. Alonzo Teets to Nellie M. Thieriot..... 16,500

132D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; James M. Horton to John Hartney.....Ex. property and 1

59TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.4; James J. Nolan and wife to Joseph H. Myers..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 322 ft w of West End Av, 78x102.2; Edward G. Alsdorf to Horgan & Slattery Company..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Horgan & Slattery Company to Edward G. Alsdorf 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 69th St, 112.10x144.1x100.5x92.6; Hudson Realty Company to Charles Lowen..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 585 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Mary W. B. Mariotte, executrix of Henry A. Mariotte, to William Wetterer..... 4,166

SAME PROPERTY; same to same. 1

COLUMBIA ST, 56; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another 42,500

77TH ST, n s, 179 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x102.2; Simon Bing and Simon Herman and wife to Caroline Studley 1

171ST ST, s e corner of North 3d Av or Fordham Av, 50.1x97.3; Reine Meyer to Emil Meyer..... 1

169TH ST, s e s, adjoining land of James L. Parshall, 15x100; James B. Condon to John F. Condon..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 90th St, 100.8x irregular; John H. Barker and wife to William G. Wilson.. 1

son 1

58TH ST, 348 East; Max Kobre and wife to Minnie Glotzer..... 34,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 27.8 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Nathan Levy and wife to Carrie Ramesfelder..... 1

108TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x50; Harris Kaplan and wife to Rachel Kaplan 1

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 117, map of East Tremont, 50x133; Fernando Wood and wife to Jacob Muller 1,600

64TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of 9th Av, 18x100.5; Caroline Studley to Simon Bing, Jr., and another..... 25,000

78TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; Morris Kuttner and wife to Robert Libas..... 10

MADISON AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.11x100; Jacob M. Newman to John Frame..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 107th St, 201.10 ft to 108th St x83x100.11x17 x100.11x100; William H. Gebhard and wife to Jacob M. Newman.. 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x83; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordler..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; George H. Ruppell and wife to Leo Hutter..... 12,000

57TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 25x 100; Felice and Noah Green to Felice Green 1

58TH ST, 348 East; Max Kobre and wife to Minnie Glotzer 34,000

73D ST, 163 East; Simeon C. and Albert G. Bradley to William H. Tailer 11,500

71ST ST, 100 East; Eleanor J. Robinson to Jacob Bechhold..... 33,900

2D AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 79th St, 25.6 x74.